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POLISH OFFICIAL APPRAISES PROGRESS AT CSCE

PM210805 Madrid EL PAIS in Spanish 18 Apr 83 p 4

[Article by Polish CSCE delegation chief Woldzimierz Konarski: "Time for Decisions at CSCE"]

[Text] Everything seems to indicate that the Madrid meeting of the states taking part in the CSCE conference is reaching the decisive stage. Many doubts and question marks remain, but in both East and West opinion is almost unanimous that if the meeting's outcome is to be positive and effective from the political viewpoint and the CSCE process is to continue advantageously for all European states, proof must now be given. However, it must be asked why approval of the final document has not yet been reached, although progress has been made in the negotiations; why difficulties and hesitations continue to arise, and what are the causes of these setbacks.

First of all, it must be pointed out that the negotiations conducted in Madrid by the representatives of 35 states are in fact a confrontation of two different conceptions. One deals with the need for cooperation in Europe, expressed in the Helsinki Final Act, while the other emphasizes above all the so-called Atlantic coopration -- that is, a cooperation in which the United States and its West European allies above all should take part. The latter conception lacks a pan-European character and would hence be incompatible with the aforementioned Final Act, which was signed by all the states taking part in the Madrid meeting.

The Madrid proceedings have coincided with a period of complicated relations between East and West. Those relations have arrived at a state of grave tension, reflected not only in Madrid but in other multilateral and bilateral negotiations. How are those negotiations to be conducted to save the existing chances of detente and cooperation? Particularly in Madrid a very complex situation arose which endangered the very process of cooperation and security in Europe, which should concern the European states and the United States alike. Interference in the socialist countries' domestic affairs was attempted on several occasions, in the search for pretexts to check the meeting's proceedings or to adjourn it.

Necessary Clarity

Although East-West relations remain bad and the threat of an uncontrolled arms race still looms over the world, everything seems to indicate that we are now over the most difficult period at the Madrid meeting. Clearly, the improvement in the atmosphere at the meeting is not definitive, but everybody agrees this has occurred. This phenomenon is not the result of chance. All those taking part have demonstrated their desire, albeit to various degrees, to improve the political atmosphere in order to achieve a compromise. On 15 March the neutral and nonaligned countries submitted an amended draft of the meeting's final document, the approval of which would make it possible to complete the proceedings and give new impetus to improving cooperation in Europe and of East-West relations.

In diplomacy, compromises are frequently very difficult to reach. In this instance, there are two logical and basic conditions to be met: in the first place the desire for final agreement on the part of the governments of all states taking part; and, second, acknowledgement that the document submitted constitutes a genuine compromise which it is possible to accept and subsequently implement. Complete clarity in these two issues still does not exist. That clarity should be achieved right now, when proceedings are resumed.

It would be unreasonable to believe that Europe's future is being decided in Madrid alone. Our continent's future is determined by many factors. Nevertheless, the negotiations most directly connected with EUROPE are those in Geneva, Vienna, and Madrid. Of those three platforms, the Madrid platform is the most appropriate for an understanding. If the CSCE meeting ended successfully, this could serve as a constructive and encouraging example and help attain agreements in other negotiations. One of the principal issues at the Madrid meeting is the calling of a conference on measures to promote confidence and security concerning disarmament in Europe. If that conference were held we would secure another important platform in the European dialogue on issues of prime importance directly connected with security, confidence, and detente in the military field. The principle of unanimity prevailing at the Madrid meeting, as throughout the CSCE process, could guarantee progress in this direction, without endangering the security of any of the states taking part.

Pluralist Continent

The potential benefits are obvious, but the differences persisting so far have prevented our taking advantage of them. In present-day Europe the interests of the big powers and those of each of the states of the continent interest. Europe is a pluralist continent, due to the diversity of the systems prevailing in it, and from the political and economic viewpoint.

That pluralism must be acknowledged and respected. At the same time, we note what we share in Europe. This is where the CSCE process falls. We should all be equally interested in its maintenance and development. We all need, in both East and West, mutually advantageous international cooperation. We need more peace and more calm. We need to feel greater security and confidence.

Poland sees the possibility of achieving those aims by means of the CSCE process. Our active participation in that process and the interest we display in it stem logically from our national interests. We are experiencing a difficult juncture in history.

We are striving to resolve the social and economic problems of our crisis situation. There cannot be the slightest doubt that everything will be easier for us if the international situation improves and the policy of threats, sanctions, and blackmail is ended. We believe that this is the aim pursued by the conference. And for this reason, together with other socialist countries, we tirelessly seek the paths leading to an understanding which will guarantee respect for mutual interests. Now that that possibility is arising, our good will, quite certainly, will not be lacking. We also want European public opinion's impatience, caused by the prolongation of the proceedings, to be replaced by a feeling of hope. Europe needs a good sign, and for the name of Spain's capital, as in the instance of Helsinki, to be recorded forever in the annals of European diplomacy. The time for taking the appropriate decisions has come.

DELEGATE REJECTS FOREIGN CREDITS AT UN MEETING

AU211143 Tirana ATA in English 0925 GMT 21 Apr 83

[Excerpts] Tirana, April 21 (ATA) -- The 38th session of the UN Economic Commission for Europe is holding its proceedings in Geneva these days. A delegation of our country takes part in it. Taking the floor in the general debate on the agenda, on the economic situation in Europe, the Albanian representative Bujar Kolaneci, said among others:

The experience of the economic-social progress of our country shows that every country, irrespective of the size of its territory, the number of the population and the level of its development, by relying on its own forces can ensure a fast and stable development if it mobilizes all its interior forces, opposes the foreign political, economic and military interferences and control; if it establishes and defends the national sovereignty over the natural assets and other resources of the country.

Albania has not based and will never base its economic, political development, the defence of the victories achieved and its socialist future on the various circumstances, on the credits, the loans, the aids by other countries or by the economic organisms of the international big financial capital, but on its own forces, on the toil and the sweat of its people. the leader of the Albanian people, Comrade Enver Hoxha, has said: "Socialist Albania is a completely free and independent country and state, which is indebted to nobody for anything. The tutelage and dictate, interference and debts, from which many countries, not only small ones but also big ones suffer are alien and unacceptable to Albania".

Advancing persistently on this road and relying on the known principles of equality, the respect of the sovereignty, the non-interference in the home affairs and the mutual benefit, Socialist Albania has extended its trade relations with a great number of countries. Our country is for normal and balanced development of the trade exchanges, without discriminations and limiting measures, it is against machinations and the efforts of anyone to use them as means of pressure, in order to impose its political will and viewpoints. On this basis, our country develops and will develop, in the future too, its trade relations with other countries.

SFRY FOSTERS ISOLATION MYTH WITH RAIL LINK DELAY

AU190822 Tirana ATA in English 0745 GMT 19 Apr 83

["Will the Agreement on the Construction of Shkodra-Titograd Railway Line Be Executed? -- Article of the Newspaper ZERI I POPULLIT" -- ATA headline]

[Text] Tirana, April 19 (ATA) -- Under the above title, the newspaper ZERI I POPULLIT carries today an article which read:

Happy tidings come in almost every day from the construction sites of Shkodra-Hani i Hotit Railway Line. Now, the work processes have entered a new stage, the track has been extended to the 24th kilometer, 73 works of art [as received] out of 106 they are altogether have completely been concluded and the railway line has been assembled in a good part of the railway. As always, now too, our heroic youth, the untiring builder of railway lines of our socialist homeland, together with the specialists, has set down to work so that the rails be laid fastly and reach Hani i Hotit in the proper time.

Adopting all the material, technical and organisational measures, the Government of the People's Socialist Republic of Albania took care from the very beginning that the work there start in due time and is continuing to take care that this work include within the set term envisaged by the agreement signed in April 1979 with the SFR of Yugoslavia on the construction of the Shkodra-Titograd railway.

But quite the opposite is happening with the Yugoslav side, beyond the border, where the work has not begun yet and nobody knows when it will begin. On the basis of the joint protocol, signed in Tirana on April 3, 1982, it was foreseen that each side begin the work in its own territory for the construction of the respective section of railway in July of that year, and the conclusion of this work in the connecting point at the border within December 1983. But, July 1982 went away and July of 1983 is approaching, whereas the Yugoslav side has done nothing to accomplish the commitments it has taken on the basis of the bilateral agreement.

The said agreement has been reached, as the Yugoslavs themselves have admitted, on the "principle of reciprocity". Moreover, the Yugoslavs have asserted that the construction of the railways line will also bring them great economic benefits, the increase of goods transport in Tivar-Belgrade railway, towards the north and the west.

Under these conditions when these interests are valid and when the Yugoslavs have signed it with their desire, anyone can make the question: Why Yugoslavia, despite the demarches amde on our part even through official channels, doesn't begin the work for the construction of the railway line, according to the agreement signed?

The non-implementation of the agreement brings about great economic damage to Albania. But from this action the world will once more see that by not adhering to its own commitments, the Yugoslav side not only affects the economic interests of our country but also tries to prevent Albania from being connected with Europe through railway line, as well. In this way, the Yugoslavs hold that they will have it easier to make believable the inventions they themselves spread on the alleged isolation of Albania from the world, isolation which hasn't existed, nor will it ever exist.

The correctness in the inter-state relations towards the common official obligation is a known norm and practise for their good development. It is clear evidence of the seriosity of a state when it enters into relations with another state. This is our assessment and stand, that is why we have also made investments and are working on a detailed schedule for the construction of the railway line from Shkodra to Hani i Hotit border point in the time limit set by the two sides.

The Belgrade leaders pose here and there as if they are seething from the desire for cooperation and correct relations with all and, in particular with the neighbours. But the past and present-day practise, particularly towards our country, is repleted with many bitter examples, which proves precisely the opposite of what they say.

The interests of the peoples of our two countries requires that the Yugoslav Government adhere to the commitments it has on the basis of the agreement, just as the Government of the People's Socialist Republic of Albania adheres them duly.

BRIEFS

AMBASSADOR TO MEXICO -- Perparim Sinani, ambassador extraordinary and plenipotentiary of the People's Socialist Republic of Albania to the United Mexican States, presented his credentials to President Miguel de la Madrid on 13 April 1983. [Tirana Domestic Service in Albanian 1800 GMT 14 Apr 83 AU]

COMMUNIQUE ON GUINEAN VISIT; MLADENOV TOAST

Joint Communique Published

AU181450 Sofia RABOTNICHESKO DELO in Bulgarian 17 Apr 83 pp 1-2

["Joint communique" on the official, friendly visit of Dr Abdoulaye Toure, Politburo member of the Guinean Democratic Party Central Committee and minister of foreign affairs of the People's Revolutionary Republic of Guinea, to Bulgaria, 14-16 April 1983]

[Text] At the invitation of Petur Mladenov, Politburo member of the BCP Central Committee and minister of foreign affairs of the People's Republic of Bulgaria, Dr Abdoulaye Toure, Politburo member of the Guinean Democratic Party Central Committee and minister of foreign affairs of the People's Revolutionary Republic of Guinea, was in our country from 14 through 16 April 1983 on an official and friendly visit.

Minister Abdoulaye Toure was received by Todor Zhivkov, general secretary of the BCP Central Committee and chairman of the People's Republic of Bulgaria, as well as by Grisha Filipov, Politburo member of the BCP Central Committee and chairman of the Council of Ministers of the People's Republic of Bulgaria.

Minister Abdoulaye Toure and those accompanying him laid a wreath and paid their respects at the mausoleum of Georgi Dimitrov, the outstanding leader of the international communist and workers movement.

The ministers of foreign affairs of the People's Republic of Bulgaria and of the People's Revolutionary Republic of Guinea held talks which took place in an atmosphere of friendship and mutual respect. Petur Mladenov and Abdoulaye Toure briefed each other on their two countries' domestic situation and reviewed the state of their bilateral relations and also exchanged opinions on topical issues of the international situation.

The two ministers expressed their satisfaction over the positive state of the traditional friendly relations between the People's Republic of Bulgaria and the People's Revolutionary Republic of Guinea and stressed the mutual interest and readiness of their two countries to devote efforts to further develop bilateral cooperation and intensify the interparty and interstate relations at all levels so that mutual contacts may be intensified between mass and social organizations, as well as stimulate cultural relations.

The two sides expressed their alarm at the aggravation of the international situation that is due to the aggressive and militarist policy conducted by the reactionary, imperialist forces, which are fostering the arms race and nuclear rearmament in particular, undermining the process of detente, and provoking conflicts, as well as creating considerable danger for world peace.

The two ministers stressed that the arms race, and particularly the arms race in nuclear and other mass-destruction weapons, increases the danger of world war.

The two sides expressed support for all proposals aimed at lessening the danger of war, particularly nuclear war, and for the renunciation of the use of force in international relations in accordance with the UN Charter and resolutions. They also declare themselves in favor of intensifying the process of detente and of international cooperation.

The two sides pointed out the need to consolidate the unity of action of all anti-imperialist and progressive forces in the world in the struggle for peace and detente, in the struggle to stop the arms race and to achieve disarmament.

The two ministers expressed themselves in favor of consolidating the process of detente in Europe and in favor of strictly observing the Helsinki final document. They expressed the hope that the Madrid meeting will end with positive results and that an agreement will be reached in connection with convening a conference on measures to consolidate mutual trust and security, as well as disarmament in Europe.

The two sides think that the Geneva negotiations between the USSR and the United States on the limitation of nuclear medium-range weapons in Europe and on the limitation and reduction of strategic armaments, as well as the Vienna negotiations on the reduction of armed forces and armaments in central Europe must be intensified in a constructive spirit and under the conditions of a strict observance of the principle of equality and equal security.

Minister Abdoulaye Toure expressed his great appreciation for the peace-loving and constructive foreign policy of the People's Republic of Bulgaria aimed at transforming the Balkans into a zone of good-neighborliness, understanding, and cooperation. On behalf of the Guinean Government he welcomed the idea launched by Todor Zhivkov, BCP Central Committee general secretary and State Council chairman of the People's Republic of Bulgaria, to establish a nuclear-free zone in the Balkans, as well as his proposals for the practical implementation of this idea. He stressed the great contribution made by the People's Republic of Bulgaria to the struggle for detente, peace, and security in Europe and the world, as well as the active support given by Bulgaria to the oppressed peoples in their struggle for national liberation and social progress.

During the talks the two sides discussed the situation on the African Continent. They ascertained with satisfaction the successes achieved by the African countries in their struggle to consolidate their political and economic independence and liquidate the consequences of imperialism, colonialism, neocolonialism, racism, and apartheid in Africa.

The two ministers condemned the illegal occupation of Namibia by the South African Republic and expressed their wholehearted support for the struggle of the people of Namibia for freedom and national independence under the leadership of their only legitimate representative -- the South-West African Peoples Organization [SWAPO]. The two sides declared themselves in favor of the full application of the UN resolutions on the question, including the implementation of Resolution 435 of 1976 adopted by the UN Security Council.

The two sides resolutely denounced the barbaric policy of apartheid conducted by the South African Republic and expressed their solidarity with the South African people's struggle for national and social liberation under the leadership of the African National Congress.

The two sides condemned the aggressive actions of the South African Republic against the People's Republic of Angola and other independent African countries.

It was pointed out that the imperialist states are responsible for the preservation of the apartheid regime in the South African Republic and for the insolent aggressive actions of this country against the independence of African states. The two ministers resolutely denounced the military-political alliance of the aforementioned forces with the South African Republic and declared themselves in favor of imposing full and comprehensive sanctions against the Pretoria regime.

The two sides appreciated the importance of the OAU as an important factor in the struggle for peace, national independence, and social progress of the African states, as well as its role in the struggle against imperialism, colonialism, neocolonialism, and apartheid. The two sides resolutely declared themselves against the attempts of imperialism to destabilize the African states and weaken their organization.

Minister Petur Mladenov expressed his great appreciation for the peace-loving foreign policy of the People's Revolutionary Republic of Guinea and for its struggle against imperialism, colonialism, neocolonialism, racism and apartheid.

Discussing the situation in the Middle East the two ministers stressed that tension in that area is a result of the aggressive Israeli policy of expansion and occupation of the Arab territories.

The two sides resolutely denounced the overt alliance between the United States and Israel and expressed themselves in support of the struggle waged by the heroic Arab people of Palestine under the leadership of their legitimate representative -- the PLO. They insisted on the prompt, unconditional, and full withdrawal of Israeli troops from the territory of Lebanon and on the preservation of this country's sovereignty and territorial integrity.

The two ministers declared that a just and lasting peace in the Middle East can be achieved only through a full and final withdrawal of Israel from all Arab territories occupied in 1967 and then only with the implementation of the legitimate rights of the Arab people of Palestine, including their right to self-determination and to establish their own independent state, as well as with the guarantee of the right of all states in that area to exist.

Concern was expressed in connection with the preparations for a new aggression against the Syrian Arab Republic by the Israeli Government.

The two sides expressed serious concern over the persistent war between Iran and Iraq and think that all controversial questions between these two states must be settled by peaceful methods.

The two ministers expressed support for the idea of transforming the Indian Ocean into a zone of peace and declared themselves in favor of convening an international conference on this subject in conformity with the decisions of the UN General Assembly. The two sides declared themselves against the establishment of foreign military bases and against the deployment of nuclear missiles and other mass-destruction weapons in that area.

The solidarity of the People's Republic of Bulgaria and of the People's Revolutionary Republic of Guinea with the struggle of revolutionary and democratic forces in Latin America was expressed. The support rendered by the imperialist circles to the dictatorial regimes in Chile and El Salvador, as well as their interference in the domestic affairs of Cuba, Nicaragua, and Grenada were denounced.

The two sides expressed their great appreciation for the results achieved by the Seventh Conference of Nonaligned Movement in New Delhi, as well as for its contribution to the struggle against imperialism, colonialism, neocolonialism, racism, and apartheid; for its contribution to the struggle for peace and security throughout the world; and to the struggle for the establishment of a new economic order.

Dr Abdoulaye Toure, minister of foreign affairs, expressed gratitude for the warm welcome and traditional Bulgarian hospitality accorded to him and to the officials accompanying him.

Dr Abdoulaye Toure, Politburo member of the Guinean Democratic Party Central Committee and minister of foreign affairs of the Revolutionary People's Republic of Guinea, extended an invitation to Petur Mladenov, Politburo member of the BCP Central Committee and minister of foreign affairs of the People's Republic of Bulgaria, to pay an official, friendly visit to the People's Revolutionary Republic of Guinea at a suitable time for him.

The invitation was received with pleasure.

Sofia, 16 April 1983

Report on Mladenov Toast

AU181409 Sofia RABOTNICHESKO DELO in Bulgarian 15 Apr 83 p 8

[Report on toast of Petur Mladenov, Bulgarian minister of foreign affairs, at the 14 April official dinner in Sofia in honor of Abdoulaye Toure, Guinean minister of foreign affairs]

[Text] We sincerely rejoice at your first official visit in our country, Minister Petur Mladenov said. We evaluate it as a new expression of the traditional friendship between our parties, countries, and peoples, and of their willingness to develop further their relations and cooperation.

Noting with satisfaction the positive development of our relations, we express our readiness to work further for their expansion on the basis of mutual benefit. There are unexplored possibilities of activating this cooperation and filling it with even more concrete and versatile contents, so that it can acquire a lasting and durable character. We are ready to continue and expand our cultural relations as an important factor for the further and mutual acquaintance of the Bulgarian and Guinean peoples.

Minister Petur Mladenov pointed out further that the international situation is now complex and full of dangers. The leading circles in the United States and in some of its NATO allies have undermined the process of detente, are forcing an arms race, and are striving to achieve military superiority and dictate the character of the international relations. These actions are aimed against not only the socialist countries; they jeopardize the destiny of all peoples. Only with the active and mutual deeds of all progressive and democratic forces, Minister Mladenov stressed, can there be an end of the hopeless policy of confrontation and save mankind from nuclear catastrophe.

All proposals of the socialist community countries, the minister said, are directed toward this goal. Especially noticeable is the unilateral obligation, undertaken by the USSR, to not be the first to use nuclear weapons, and its proposals on limiting and decreasing the strategic and nuclear weapons in Europe on the principle of equality and equal security. The initiatives of the Warsaw Pact countries, voiced in the Prague Political Declaration, are a comprehensive program for improving international life. In our region -- the Balkans -- we are conducting a policy of peace, good-neighborliness, and cooperation, which renders positive fruits, and are diligently working for implementing the idea of Todor Zhivkov, BCP Central Committee secretary general and State Council chairman, on turning the peninsula into a nuclear-free zone.

Minister Petur Mladenov greeted the efforts of the African peoples to strengthen their unity and solidarity in defense of their political and economic independence, for liquidating colonialism, neocolonialism, racism, and apartheid, and for developing equal cooperation in the continent and throughout the world.

He again expressed our country's unreserved solidarity with the struggle of the Namibian people for freedom and national independence under the leadership of SWAPO -- its only legal representative. Minister Mladenov called for immediately giving independence to this country, in accordance with the UN decisions, and decisively condemned the cruel national and social exploitation in the Republic of South Africa. All imperialist forces supporting and patronizing the barbarrous regime of apartheid, are responsible for the constant aggressions of this regime against the neighboring countries.

Minister Mladenov noted with satisfaction that the two countries' unity or similarity of positions on many topical international issues are an important precondition of strengthening their cooperation in the international arena and in the struggle for reaching lasting peace.

COMMUNIQUE ON VISIT OF RWANDAN MINISTER

AU151447 Sofia RABOTNICHESKO DELO in Bulgarian 14 Apr 83 pp 1, 6

["Joint Communique on Official Friendly Visit of Francois Ngarukiyintwali, Minister of Foreign Affairs and Cooperation of the Republic of Rwanda, to the People's Republic of Bulgaria 10-13 April 1983"]

[Text] At the invitation of Petur Mladenov, minister of foreign affairs of the PRB, Francois Ngarukiyintwali, minister of foreign affairs and cooperation of the Republic of Rwanda, paid an official friendly visit to Bulgaria from 10 to 13 April 1983.

The Rwandan foreign minister laid a wreath at the Georgi Dimitrov mausoleum and paid honor to the bier of the eminent antifascist, democrat, and prominent figure of the international workers movement.

Minister Francois Ngarukiyintwali was received by Todor Zhivkov, chairman of the State Council, and by Grisha Filipov, chairman of the Council of Ministers of the People's Republic of Bulgaria. During the talks, which were held in a spirit of friendship and mutual understanding, the two ministers of foriegn affairs briefed each other about the domestic situation and development in their countries.

They discussed the state and prospects of Bulgarian-Rwandan relations and determined that there are possibilities for their mutually beneficial development in the political, economic, and cultural spheres.

During the visit, the following documents were signed:

-- an agreement on economic, scientific, and technical cooperation between the Governments of the PRB and the Republic of Rwanda;

-- a trade agreement between the Governments of the PRB and the Republic of Rwanda;

-- a plan on scientific and cultural cooperation between the Governments of the PRB and the Republic of Rwanda.

Peter Mladenov and Francois Ngarukiyintwali exchanged views on topical problems of the international situation and noted with satisfaction that the stands of the two countries on a number of them were identical or close ones.

The two ministers of foreign affairs assessed the international situation as very aggravated and dangerous and determined that the cause for this is the activization of the most aggressive circles of imperialism which strive to undermine the principle of peaceful coexistence -- the only reasonable basis for relations among states with different social systems. In this connection they emphasized the need for further mobilizing and intensifying the efforts of all peace-loving forces for safeguarding and strengthening peace and detente. They emphasized the conviction that halting the arms race, undertaking effective measures for disarmament -- areticularly in the sphere of the nuclear weapons and of other means of mass destruction -- liquidating hotbeds of tension, and in the final analysis averting a nuclear war and strengthening peace and security in the world are the principle tasks facing mankind now.

Petur Mladenov and Francois Ngarukiyintwali, declared themselves in favor of success in the Geneva talks on limiting and reducing the strategic and nuclear weapons in Europe and in the Vienna talks on reducing the armed forces and armaments in central Europe. The ministers expressed the view that these talks can be successfully completed only if they are held on the principle of equality and equal security of the countries. In this connection, it was noted that the proposal on signing a treaty between the Warsaw Pact members and the NATO countries on nonuse of military power and maintaining peaceful relations, if realized, would substantially contribute to improving the political climate not only in Europe but throughout the world.

The two sides emphasized the need for strengthening the process which had begun in Helsinki and for a quick end of the Madrid meeting, which is expected to adopt an essential and balanced document and decide to convene a conference on measures for strengthening confidence and security as well as for disarmament in Europe.

The two ministers declared their support for the setting up of nuclear-free zones in the Balkans, in northern Europe, and in other regions, as well as for turning the Mediterranean into a zone of peace and cooperation. Francois Ngarukiyintwali highly appraised the initiative of Todor Zhivkov, chairman of the State Council of the PRB, on undertaking concrete steps toward making the Balkans a nuclear-free zone.

The two sides confirmed their solidarity with the struggle to fully and finally liquidate colonialism and racism in the world and particularly in Africa. They sharply condemned the racist regime in the Republic of South Africa which, supported by the political, diplomatic and military potential of imperialism, is strengthening the terrorist and fascist regime of apartheid, national and social exploitation of the people in South Africa. They declared themselves in favor of the full and final liquidation of the shameful system of apartheid and wholeheartedly expressed a support for the struggle of the South African people for freedom and independence under the leadership of the African National Congress.

The ministers of foreign affairs of the PRB and the Republic of Rwanda condemned the illegal occupation of Namibia, which is still continuing under the Pretoria regime, and voiced support for its immediate halt, as well as for the withdrawal of the South African regime's troops from its territory and for the immediate fulfillment of the UN decisions on the issue of recognizing the independence of Namibia, including UN Security Council Resolution No 435. They again expressed themselves in support for the struggle of the Namibian people, under the leadership of SWAPO -- its only legitimate representative.

The two ministers categorically condemned the systematic aggressive actions of the racist regime of Pretoria against the People's Republic of Angola and the other neighboring independent African countries, which are dangerous for peace in Africa and in the world. They insist on the immediate halt to these acts.

The ministers of foreign affairs of the PRB and the Republic of Rwanda reviewed with concern the dangerous and explosive situation in the Middle East and they decisively condemned the Israeli aggression against Lebanon, the Israeli expansionist policy toward the Palestinian and other Arab peoples and its attempt to impose on Lebanon, through gross pressure and military blackmail, conditions of separate peace which would strengthen the results of the Israeli aggression. They insisted on an immediate, unconditional, and full withdrawal of Israel from the territory of Lebanon and on protecting its sovereignty, independence and territorial integrity. The two sides expressed solidarity with and support for the heroic Arab people of Palestine under their only legitimate representative -- the PLO.

The stand of the two sides was reaffirmed that a just, general, and lasting solution of the Middle East problem could be achieved only after a full and final withdrawal of Israel from all Arab territories occupied in 1967 and after fulfilling the legitimate rights of the Arab people of Palestine, including their right to found an independent state of their own.

Support was expressed for the plan on resolving the Middle East problem as adopted by the Arab countries conference in Fes. The two ministers expressed a view that the most appropriate path toward finding a solution to the Middle East problem is to convene an international conference with the participation of all countries involved, including the PLO.

The role and contribution of the OAU to the struggle against imperialism, colonialism, neocolonialism, racism, and apartheid were positively appraised. Petur Mladenov and Francois Ngarukiyintwali decisively condemned the recently increased actions of the imperialist circles to sow discord and dissention among the member countries of this organization. They expressed confidence that the African countries will manage to preserve and strengthen their unity in the interest of their peoples and of cooperation in the world.

The two ministers emphasized the important role of the Nonaligned Movement in the struggle against imperialism, colonialism, and racism as well as in strengthening world peace and security. They highly appraised the results of the seventh conference of this movement held in Delhi.

Support was expressed for the proposal on turning the Indian Ocean into a zone of peace and also on convening an international conference related to the pertinent UN decisions.

They also expressed support for reforming international economic relations on a just and democratic basis, for eliminating all forms of colonial and neocolonial dependence and of discriminatory measures in international trade and also for securing full sovereignty of the countries over their natural resources.

The two sides positively appraised the results of the visit of Francois Ngarukiyintwali, minister of foreign affairs and cooperation of the Republic of Rwanda, to the PRB and expressed confidence that these results will contribute to the mutually beneficial development of bilateral relations in the interest of the two peoples, peace and international understanding.

Minister Francois Ngarukiyintwali expressed pleasure with the cordial welcome accorded to him in the PRB. He also invited Minister Petur Mladenov to pay an official friendly visit to the Republic of Rwanda. The invitation was accepted with gratitude.

Sofia, 13 April 1983

PRC CRITICIZED FOR ACTS AGAINST VIETNAM

AU211307 [Editorial Report] Sofia NARODNA ARMIYA in Bulgarian on 19 April carries on page 4 a 700-word article by Krustyu Krustev entitled "Dangerous Actions," dealing with the recent "increases in the degree of tension on the Chinese-Vietnamese border" as reported by various "world news agencies" and describing the aggressive acts committed by Chinese soldiers against "peaceful Vietnamese peasants."

The article further analyzes the reasons for "these hostile actions" committed by China and states as follows: "The transparent explanations that Vietnam has allegedly provoked a border incident against its great neighbor hardly need any serious comment. The reason is old and well-known. We have known for a long time that China renders political, military, and economic assistance to the so-called 'Coalition Government of Kampuchea' which actually serves as a cover for political figures, rejected by history, who have assumed the leadership of the remnants of the Pol Pot gangs. Pursuing its own goals, Beijing did not hesitate to enter into a counterrevolutionary alliance with the United States, Thailand and all those who are trying to impose on the Kampuchean people that same inhumane regime which inflicted deep and almost irreparable damage upon them."

Krustyu Krustev further explains the reasons for China's trying to "punish" Vietnam at a time when Vietnamese "volunteers" are helping the Kampuchean people "clean territories of the Pol Pot gangs."

Krustev also rejects the Chinese accusations against Vietnam for "allegedly" having attacked refugee camps on the Thai-Kampuchean border.

Krustev points out that the only feasible solution for the Southeast Asian problem is to implement the "peaceful initiatives" adopted jointly by Vietnam, Kampuchea, and Laos at their high level meetings. Dealing again with China, the author further states:

"The irritation which China displays in facing the liquidation of the Pol Pot gangs in Kampuchea demonstrates that peace and stability are not its goals. The Chinese leadership does not limit itself to echoing the anti-Vietnamese propaganda campaign of the imperialist forces headed by the United States. The provocations on the borders with Vietnam are threatening to expand into more extended military actions." Krustev closes his article by adding that "perhaps China will try once more to give 'lessons' to Vietnam. If this happens, despite common sense, than all the responsibility will be on the Chinese side."

CHILDREN'S GROUP BEGINS VISIT TO CHINA

AU211414 Sofia BTA in English 1320 GMT 21 Apr 83

["Bulgarian Children in China" -- BTA headline]

[Text] Peking, April 21 -- A group of ten Bulgarian Young Pioneers arrived in Peking today at the invitation of the All-Chinese Youth Federation. This is taking part after the participation of Chinese children in the second "Banner of Peace" Assembly in Sofia. In the next two weeks, and in addition to the Chinese capital, the Bulgarian group will visit other Chinese towns to give concerts and to become familiar with the life of the Chinese children.

BULGARIA, AUSTRIA ELIMINATE DOUBLE TAXATION

AU201545 Sofia BTA in English 1430 GMT 20 Apr 83

[Text] Sofia, April 20 (BTA) -- Bulgaria and Austria agreed to eliminate double taxation of incomes and property. The interstate agreement signed for the purpose today will contribute to the activation of bilateral economic and techno-scientific cooperation, to the expansion of cultural exchange.

On an equitable and mutually advantageous basis Bulgaria and Austria agreed to eliminate double taxation of one and the same income or profit, of one and the same property. Conditions will be created for a facilitated exchange of workers and specialists in implementation of the intergovernmental programmes on cooperation in science and technology. Taxation obstacles for a wider exchange of students and specialists thus will be removed, too. In the future the royalties of scientific and cultural workers visiting in Bulgaria and Austria will not be doubly taxed. The agreement contributes to the unimpeded work of the representatives of the Bulgarian and Austrian mass media, as well as to the work of those in the field of tourism.

The agreements were signed by the Bulgarian minister of finance, Mr Belcho Belchev, and his Austrian colleague, Dr Herbert Salcher. Before a BTA representative they expressed the view that the document signed creates good conditions for the development of bilateral economic relations and is an expression of the striving of Bulgaria and Austria to strengthen the understanding of the peoples in the world. Dr Herbert Salcher stressed that there is no alternative to the policy of detente in interstate relations and that the economic cooperation contributes to the consolidation of this process.

BCP TO HOLD NATIONAL CONFERENCE IN MARCH 1984

AU211918 Sofia BTA in English 1840 GMT 21 Apr 83

[Text] Sofia, April 21 (BTA) -- The Central Committee of the Bulgarian Communist Party has decided to convene a national party conference in March of 1984 to discuss ways of raising the quality of production.

Mr Todor Zhivkov, secretary general of the Central Committee of the Bulgarian Communist Party, has been approved as the speaker at the conference.

The preparation and the holding of the conference should proceed under a complete mobilization of the forces of the party, state, economic and public bodies and organizations, of all workers to achieve successful implementation of the decisions of the 12th congress of the party, reads the decision.

During the preparation period of the conference, practical measures should be undertaken by the party, state, economic and public bodies and organizations, by every working team, at all management levels for concrete, active work for high quality of labour and for high results, to create the necessary political atmosphere in the party and the country for stepped up efforts at raising and asserting the trade mark of the Bulgarian goods, to pay greater attention to the culture and the efficiency of the services.

To pay special attention to labour efficiency, quality and discipline". [paragraph as received]

AGENDA OF PRAGUE PEACE CONGRESS OUTLINED

AU151157 Prague RUDE PRAVO in Czech 14 Apr 83 p 3

[Article by Tomas Travnicek, chairman of the Czechoslovak preparatory committee of the World Assembly for Peace and Life, Against Nuclear War," "For Life and Human Happiness"; passages in uppercase published in boldface]

[Excerpts] An ever increasing number of peace and antiwar forces feel the urgent need to meet at an international forum where their representatives could exchange views and, in an open dialogue, seek ways toward rapprochement, toward making their joint struggle more effective. That is why the initiative to convene the World Assembly for Peace and Life, Against Nuclear War has met with a wide, positive response.

With the constitution of an international preparatory committee of the world assembly in Lisbon last November and, above all, with the session of its international working group in Geneva this February, the preparations for the world assembly assumed a concrete shape.

The session of the international working group in Geneva, in which representatives of 71 international and national organizations took part, turned to the world public with the following urgent appeal:

"THE YEAR 1983 IS DECISIVE FOR THE WHOLE OF MANKIND, PARTICULARLY IN VIEW OF THE DANGER ARISING FROM THE DEPLOYMENT OF INTERMEDIATE-RANGE MISSILES IN EUROPE. IF THE THREAT OF NUCLEAR WAR IS TO BE AVERTED, THERE MUST BE SUBSTANTIAL PROGRESS AT THE CURRENT TALKS IN GENEVA AND EVERYWHERE ELSE. THE FEVERISH PURSUIT OF ARMAMENT, WHICH MEANS AN EVER GROWING WASTE OF WORLD RESOURCES, MUST BE STOPPED AND NUCLEAR WEAPONS BANNED."

The international preparatory committee derives from these goals both the circle of participants and the content and work method of the world assembly.

That is why, aside from representatives of various peace and anti-war forces, prominent representatives of international and regional nongovernmental organizations, outstanding personalities of diverse political, world outlook and religious beliefs, tradeunionists, women and young people are being invited to Prague -- all of whom share the same interests, which is expressed in the name of the assembly: For Peace and Life, Against Nuclear War.

The work method of the world assembly will be an open dialogue about the major present problems of the world connected with the fundamental, all-pervasive idea of the struggle for peace and life, against the threat of a nuclear war. THIS DIALOGUE HAS BY NO MEANS SET ITSELF THE GOAL TO ORGANIZATIONALLY UNITE PEACE AND ANTIWAR MOVEMENTS AND CURRENTS BUT, RATHER, TO FORM A UNITY OF OPINIONS AND ACTION, A UNITY WHICH -- FILLED WITH CONCRETE ACTIONS -- COULD CONTRIBUTE TO REACHING NOBLE AND HUMANE GOALS.

The international working group arrived at the conclusion that it would be useful to limit at the assembly full plenary sessions -- there should be only two of them, each lasting half a day: the festive opening session and the concluding session, where reports from the individual dialogues should be presented and a final document adopted. This document should express positions adopted by general consent and serve as a call for actions.

The center of gravity of the deliberations in terms of content will be a discussion in 11 groups, according to the major global problems. The following problems have been recommended:

1 -- The danger of nuclear war, the threat to life and ways of averting it.
2 -- European security and disarmament.
3 -- The arms race and ways of stopping and reversing it.
4 -- Exchange of the peace meovements' experiences and views in support of disarmament.
5 -- The role of the UN in the questions of peace and disarmament and in the peaceful settlement of conflicts.
6 -- The economic aspects of the arms race and of disarmament.
7 -- Development, arms race and disarmament, international economic cooperation.
8 -- The social, psychological, and ethical aspects of the arms race, war and disarmament.
9 -- The role of nonalignment in the struggle for peace and disarmament.
10 -- The danger of war and the problems of the Middle East, Asia, Africa, and Latin America, including the question of national independence based on the right to self-determination and justice.
11 -- Education towards peace and preventing the outbreak of war.

Aside from assessing these global problems, the delegates will also meet in interest groups -- trade unionists, women, young people and students, people working in the educational system, physicians, writers and other artists and cultural workers, deputies and other elected representatives, religious officials, lawyers, scientists, journalists, athletes, ex-soldiers, cosmonauts, organizers and aktivists in the social and economic sphere, entrepreneurs and so forth.

Throughout the course of the world assembly, a center for women and the so-called youth and student village will be working. A forum of solidarity will also be part of the assembly. Artists will have an opportunity to display their works during the assembly. For the first night of the world assembly we foresee a peace march of the participants and the people of Prague to Old Town Square and a mighty rally there.

This enumeration alone makes it evident that THIS IMPORTANT PEACE ACTION WITH WORLDWIDE PARTICIPATION WILL GIVE EVERYONE ENOUGH OPPORTUNITIES TO EXPRESS HIS VIEWS AND POSITIONS, TO ENGAGE IN A RICH DISCUSSION, AND TO SEEK AND FIND A COMMON LANGUAGE IN ASSESSING THE FUNDAMENTAL PROBLEMS OF THE PRESENT.

Everything that has been said here about the methods and the agenda of the World Assembly for Peace and Life, Against Nuclear War derives from the Geneva meeting of the international preparatory committee's working group and will be approved by the international preparatory committee before the opening of the world assembly.

The attitude of the broadest people's masses to this important peace undertaking is manifested, above all, in the response to the appeal to support the CSSR National Front's Solidarity Fund. All social groups of our society, people of all professions and every age are contributing to the fund. The stream of donations is becoming increasingly stronger so that the assumption is realistic that the preparatory committee's intention will be fulfilled, namely, that all costs connected with preparing and holding the world assembly and with the delegates' stay will be covered from this fund so that the foreign delegates will truly be the guests of the Czechoslovak people.

The foreign delegates of the world assembly will be able to convince themselves personally of the stands and peace efforts of the Czechoslovak people and of their determination to defend peace. The meeting in Geneva approved our proposal that one day of the assembly be devoted to the delegates' visits to various localities in the CSSR. There they will be able to continue the dialogue with the most important segment of the peace movement -- ordinary people in towns and in the countryside, in factories, schools and families. There they will also convince themselves that the CSSR is the home of happy people for whom life in peace represents one of the greatest values -- people who live and work for peace.

SOURCES REPORT DISSIDENTS GIVEN PRISON TERMS

NC201937 Paris AFP in English 1918 GMT 20 Apr 83

[Text] Prague, April 20 (AFP) -- Three Czechoslovak dissidents were given prison terms in trials here recently, dissident sources reported today. Last April 11, an Ostrava court sentenced 50-year-old Jaromir Savrda, writer and signatory of the human rights platform Charter 77, to 25 months in prison for "inciting rebellion." A Bratislava court sentenced two workers to eight and 12 months in prison, with three years suspended. They were charged with "preparing to incite rebellion."

1983 DOMESTIC TRADE DISCUSSED AT PRESS CONFERENCE

AU141342 Bratislava PRAVDA in Slovak 13 Apr 83 p 2

[Frantisek Zdobina, Jana Drobova report: "Trade Is Putting Emphasis on Quality; From Press Conferences About the Domestic Market"]

[Summary] From the viewpoint of shopping habits, 1982 was an exceptional year. "For example, sugar sales were 15.7 percent higher than the year before and beer sales, too, increased. On the other hand, sales of 'hard' liquor decreased and the higher prices for some types of meat shifted part of the demand for meat to hard cheese. Interest in industrial merchandise declined. What was surprising was the size of deposits. The banks registered the highest savings deposits since 1971.

"The development of demand and consumption can also be demonstrated by many other indicators. Material consumption, for example, remained at the 1981 level. However, the consumers further raised their demands as regards the quality and the range of products. Shoe producers, for example, registered growing interest in luxury shoes, mostly at the expense of shoes in the medium price category."

At their press conference in Prague yesterday, trade representatives promised that they would insist -- more than they have to date -- on the good quality of products. A certain drop in the number of consumer claims and complaints shows that the first steps in this direction have already been taken.

"This year 12.5 [percent] more refrigerators will be delivered to the domestic market than in 1981. The increase in dishes, pots and pans will be 29 percent and in tape recorders 34 percent. The market will receive 111 million pieces of knitwear, 27.6 million pairs of shoes, 240,000 television sets and so forth.

"The basic task in the sphere of foodstuffs will be to ensure a more regular satisfaction of the demand for basic foodstuffs, especially dairy products, fat and beverages. As far as meat consumption is concerned, a slight increase is planned.

"Because the demand for some types of merchandise continues to exceed supply, the Federal Government has charged the supplying sectors and the trade agencies to continue talks about increasing the delivery of goods that are in short supply by at least 5 percent."

To satisfy increasingly demanding consumers, the Czech and Slovak Ministries of Trade will deliver Kcs900 million worth of luxury and new top-quality products to selected specialized stores this year. In 1984 there should be Kcs1.1 billion worth of such deliveries.

The current tasks of the trade network and the satisfaction of the needs of the domestic market were also the subject of yesterday's press conference in Bratislava with Jaroslav Zelko, Slovak minister of trade. "He underlined that among the major tasks of the trade network is to stabilize the sales of foodstuffs and articles of everyday use, to intensify the dynamics of the sales of industrial merchandise, to improve the regularity of supplies and their quality and to diversify the range and variety of goods.

"The planned deliveries to the market this year represent a volume of more than Kcs87 billion, which is Kcs1.6 billion more than last year. The volume of foodstuffs will increase by Kcs600 million and the volume of industrial merchandise by Kcs1 billion." The press conference revealed that, although the producers have fully confirmed the planned volumes and have diversified their deliveries, especially in textiles, commercial demands with respect to the range of products will not be met. This particularly concerns some types of consumer electronics and other industrial merchandise.

POEMS OF OSIP MANDESHTAM PUBLISHED BY ODEON

AU221020 Prague LIDOVA DEMOKRACIE in Czech 21 Apr 83 p 5

["KO"-signed article: "The Poetry of Osip Mandelshtam"]

[Excerpt] Under the unpretentious title "Stanzas," the Odeon publishing house has published a selection of the poetry of Osip Mandelshtam. The small volume has been edited by Jiri Honzik, who is also the author of the instructive preface and of the notes. In Vaclav Danek's and Jan Zabrana's excellent translation, the Czech reader is thus acquiring the first edition in book form of the work of one of the greatest Russian poets of the 20th century. The main reason for the fact that, so far, Mandelshtam has been virtually unknown to the general reading public (incidentally, even in the USSR the first extensive selection of Mandelshtam's work was published only in 1972) lies both in the somewhat exclusive and idosyncratic nature of Mandelshtam's poetry, which was labelled as difficult to comprehend, almost from the beginning of his career, and is the consequence of the poet's tragic fate -- in 1938 Mandelshtam fell victim to unlawful reprisals.

DOLEZAL ON ITALY'S VISA REFUSAL TO CTK DIRECTOR

AU210852 Prague RUDE PRAVO in Czech 19 Apr 83 p 7

[Vaclav Dolezal commentary in the column "Notes": "Another Provocation?"]

[Text] After an 8-week silence, the Italian Government has now refused to grant an entry visa to Otakar Svercina, CTK's central director. This has produced a very remarkable and significant situation. It is, in fact, the governments of the bourgeois world that on every possible occasion are loudly declaring their unceasing interest in an exchange of information in the sphere of communications media, swearing by slogans on the need for and advantage of contacts and cooperation between journalists' organizations. In this respect they do not hesitate to attack and slander the socialist states, to accuse them of violating commitments adopted at the Helsinki Conference. Hypocrisy and hypocritical attitudes are always the source of conflict between words and deeds. And they become particularly striking in the case of such an unheard-of-step as the one to which the Italian Government has resorted to today.

What is bothering them about the working trip of CTK's central director?

He was to have negotiated cooperation with a number of journalists' organizations in Italy, with the INTERPRESS SERVICE (IPS) press agency seated in Rome, with the Italian ANSA agency, with the international organization European Alliance of Press Agencies, of which CTK is a member.

It was a purely working, professional affair. Why has the Italian Government refused to grant a visa for it, despite this very obvious fact? Obviously nothing could stand in the way of such a permission but Deputy Otakar Svercina's statement in our Parliament, where he condemned the American support for reactionary and terrorist regimes and groups in the world. In that case one can ask: Who is actually giving orders in Rome, whose voice is issuing instructions?

It is impossible not to see the broader context here. In rapid sequence, provocations are being organized in the West against the diplomats and staff of socialist states. Let us recall the revolting fabrication about the alleged participation of a Bulgarian citizen in the assassination attempt against the pope. An atmosphere of tension and mistrust is being fabricated according to program. It is no secret who needs such an unacceptable, harmful, and poisonous atmosphere. This atmosphere is to help fulfill imperialism's risky war goals, which are being courageously combatted by the European and world peace-loving public; in other words, it is to prepare the soil for the deployment of new American missiles in Western Europe. As can be seen, the bosses of the subversive campaign against the noble peace effort and good relations among nations and states have found super-accommodating helpers among certain politicians in Rome.

ALGERIA ASKED TO HELP RELEASE CAPTIVES IN ANGOLA

LD211657 Prague Domestic Service in Czech 1630 GMT 21 Apr 83

[Text] Gustav Husak, general secretary of the CPCZ Central Committee and president of the republic, has sent a message to Chadli Bendjedid, general secretary of the Algerian Front of National Liberation and president of the Democratic and Popular Republic of Algeria. In view of the traditionally good mutual relations and fruitful cooperation between Czechoslovakia and the Democratic and Popular Republic of Algeria, and the authority enjoyed by Algeria and its highest representatives, Husak asked President Bendjedid for help leading to a speedy release of the 66 Czechsolovak citizens kidnapped in Angola by the antigovernment group UNITA.

FURTHER ON VISIT OF SFRY'S DEFENSE MINISTER

Tour of Infantry Unit

LD202119 Prague CTK in English 1702 GMT 20 Apr 83

[Text] Prague -- A Yugoslav Army delegation, headed by Defense Minister Branko Mamula, visited motorized infantrymen of the Czechoslovak people's Army on Wednesday [20 April].

The guests, who are on an official friendly visit here, got acquainted with the combat traditions of the formation, with its modern training base and saw an exhibition of various kinds of special training of several units.

Meeting With Husak

LD211328 Prague Domestic Service in Czech and Slovak 1200 GMT 21 Apr 83

[Text] Gustav Husak, general secretary of the CPCZ Central Committee and president of the republic, received at the Prague Castle today Admiral Branko Mamula, federal secretary for national defense of the Socialist Federal Republic of Yugoslavia, who is on an official visit in Czechoslovakia.

In a friendly talk they discussed the results of mutual cooperation between Czechoslovakia and Yugoslavia to date and some topical international political issues. Present at the reception were: Army General Martin Dzur, minister of national defense; Frantisek Salda, chief of the Chancellery of the President of the Republic; and Lieutenanat General Miroslav Rybak, chief of the Military Office of the Chancellery of the President of the Republic. Trajko Lipkovski, Yugoslav ambassador in Czechoslovakia, was also present.

Meeting With Dzur, Departure

LD221114 Prague Domestic Service in Czech and Slovak 1000 GMT 22 Apr 83

[Text] Army General martin Dzur, Czechoslovak minister of national defense, received Admiral Branko Mamula, SFRY federal secretary for national defense, at the close of his official visit to Czechoslovakia, in Prague today. Their deliberations took place in a cordial and friendly atmosphere. Afterward the People's Army of Yugoslavia delegation left Prague for Yugoslavia. At Ruzyne Airport, the delegation was accorded military honors and seen off by Eugen Turzo, departmental head of the CPCZ Central Committee; Army General Martin Dzur, Czechoslovak minister of national defense; generals of the Czechoslovak People's Army; and other personalities of our public life.

BRIEFS

RADIO COMMUNICATIONS SUCCESS -- The staff of the Administration Office of Radio communications in Bratislava have a joyful day today: They will receive the Red Flag of the Federal Ministry of Communications for excellent results last year. They were most successful in the construction of a shortwave broadcasting center for Czechoslovak Radio's foreign broadcasts in Rimavska Sobota. With the help of computers, they are now able to cover the whole territory of Slovakia with good quality television and radio broadcasting. [Text] [Bratislava Domestic Service in Slovak 1030 GMT 21 Apr 83 LD]

HONECKER OPENS RECONSTRUCTED WARTBURG CASTLE

Arrives in Erfurt

LD211308 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 0848 GMT 21 Apr 83

[Text] Erfurt, 21 Apr (ADN) -- On Thursday morning thousands of workers in Erfurt welcomed Erich Honecker, SED Central Committee general secretary and chairman of the GDR State Council, who is going to participate in the festive reopening of the Wartburg building in Eisenach. At the airport Erich Honecker and other personages were welcomed by Gerhard Mueller, first secretary of the SED Bezirk leadership. Crowds of people greeted Erich Henecker in Erfurt on his way to Eisenach.

Receives Land Bishop

LD211841 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1712 GMT 21 Apr 83

[Text] Eisenach, 21 Apr (ADN) -- To mark the reopening of the restored Wartburg Castle a meeting was held today between Erich Honecker, general secretary of the SED Central Committee and chairman of the GDR State Council, and Land Bishop Leich, chairman of the Luther Committee of the Evangelical Churches in the GDR. The two sides stressed in the joint agreement that the results of the meeting between Erich Honecker and the Executive Committee of the conference of Evangelical Church leaders in the GDR on 6 March, 1978, created a viable basis for constructively developing relations in accordance with the Constitution. This has been confirmed over the past few years.

At the start of the conversation, Bishop Leich expressed his thanks for the generous state assistance in the timely preparation of numerous memorials and for further support during the Luther jubilee. He expressed his pleasure at the fact that there had never been such a full reconstruction of Wartburg Castle. As a citizen of the GDR, he expressed his thanks for the knowledge that the government is doing its utmost to safeguard peace. He is confidently watching the government's efforts for understanding and balance at the meeting place of two different social systems.

Erich Honecker stressed that the GDR's peace policy is based on the socialist nature of the state. He expressed thanks for the work for peace of the churches in the GDR which, in view of the dangerously aggravated international confrontation, is of great importance. And he stressed the need for the unity of all peace forces. He pointed to the proposals of the Prague Declaration of the Warsaw Pact and to the GDR's agreement to establish a nuclear weapon-free zone in central Europe. He also stressed that it is gratifying that all GDR citizens, irrespective of ideology and religion, have an equal chance to cooperate in the development of a socialist society in the GDR.

Attends Opening Ceremony

LD211322 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 0930 GMT 21 Apr 83

[Excerpts] Eisenach, 21 Apr (ADN) -- In the presence of Erich Honecker, general secretary of the SED Central Committee, chairman of the GDR State Council, and chairman of the GDR Martin Luther Committee, the reconstructed Wartburg Castle was opened on Thursday. As an appropriate contribution to the honoring of Martin Luther in the GDR on occasion of the 500th birthday of the reformer, the permanent exhibition on the history of the more than 900-year old building and Luther's work in the Wartburg was also refurbished.

Erich Mielke, member of the SED Central Committee Politburo; members of the GDR Martin Luther Committee; Regional Bishop Werner Leich, chairman of the Luther Committee of Evangelical churches in the GDR; further members of the committee, as well as personages from the Erfurt Bezirk and the town of Eisenach took part in the festive occasion.

In a festive address GDR Minister of Culture Hans-Joachim Hoffmann praised the reopening as part of the honoring of Martin Luther in the GDR on the occasion of the 500th birthday of the reformer. After the comprehensive restoration work Wartburg Castle is as beautiful as ever in its 900-year history. This is clear proof of the high regard that the socialist state and its society has for their historical and cultural heritage.

Afterward Honecker and his entourage toured the reconstructed and restored rooms of Wartburg Castle. They also visited the new exhibition on the history of Roman building and Martin Luther's stay and work in the castle.

Concluding his tour with a visit to the Luther Room, Erich Honecker, in an entry in Wartburg Castle's visitors' book, praised the ceremonial reopening as a living expression of the continuity in cultural policy of the first workers' and peastants' state on German soil and as a fitting tribute to the GDR's 1983 Martin Luther Year. He thanked all the construction workers and restorers involved as well as the entire collective of Wartburg staff for their high degree of awareness of their state and for the masterfully executed work.

At the conclusion of his visit to the Wartburg Castle, Erich Honecker, general secretary of the SED Central Committee and chairman of the GDR State Council, gave a luncheon. Party and state leaders and GDR Evangelical Church figures were present.

Presents Dinner Toast

LD212131 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1519 GMT 21 Apr 83

[Summary] At a dinner to mark the reopening of Wartburg Castle in Eisenach on 21 April, Erich Honecker, general secretary of the SED Central Committee and chairman of the GDR State Council, proposed a toast. He expressed his thanks to all those participating in the restoration of the castle and stated that the "reconstruction of Wartburg Castle and the renovation of its exhibitions make it clear that our socialist state of workers and peasants regards the cultivation and promotion of the humanist, progressive legacy of our people as one of its foremost tasks. This is a firm part of the policy decided by the 10th SED Congress which aims at constantly increasing the material and cultural standard of living of the people and also of doing everything possible for safeguarding peace. The well-being of the people can only be achieved in peace. Only when the danger of a nuclear inferno has been banished will it also be possible to preserve the treasures of world culture and to increase them for generations to come for the benefit of mankind."

Following a review of the history of the castle and the role it has played in inspiring "the progressive forces of our people in their struggle for a more just and progressive world," he stated: "I would like to note that the efforts for relations between church and state that are in accordance with the Constitution have proved themselves. Open dialogue, frank clarification of problems, and readiness for constructive measures are the best way to continually develop this relationship. In this our socialist state shows great understanding for legitimate church interests. I thus see cooperation between the Martin Luther Committee of the GDR and the Luther Committee of the Evangelical Churches in the GDR in the preparation and execution of the Martin Luther celebration to mark the 500th anniversary of his birth as confirmation of the results of my talk with the Executive Committee of the conference of Evangelical Church leaders on 6 March, 1978."

The speech concluded with a toast "to the health of all those who made this day possible through their outstanding achievements in the reconstruction of Wartburg Castle, to the further flourishing of our socialist GDR, to fresh successes in the struggle for a secure peace, and to your personal well-being."

HOFFMANN VISITS SOVIET ARMY FACILITY 20 APRIL

DW211323 East Berlin Domestic Television Service in German 1730 GMT 20 Apr 83

[Text] Army General Heinz Hoffman, member of the SED Central Committee Politburo and minister of national defense, today visited a training center of the Group of Soviet Forces in Germany at the invitation of Army General Mikhail Zaytsev, commander in chief of the Group of Soviet Forces in Germany.

Heinz Hoffmann studied the training opportunities offered by the center of the Soviet brothers-in-arms for enhancing the intensity and effectiveness of combat training of troops and staffs. Subsequently, Army Gen Hoffmann was the guest of the Prokskurov motorized infantry regiment, which has a long tradition. The members of this unit declared that they are ready and willing to honorably carry out any order to protect peace and socialism.

Heinz Hoffmann stressed that jointly with them, the class brothers and brothers-in-arms of the neighboring National People's Army regiment will ensure a high level of combat strength and combat readiness.

KADAR, OVARI ATTEND CEREMONY HONORING LENIN

LD211838 Budapest MTI in English 1720 GMT 21 Apr 83

[Excerpts] Budapest, April 21 (MTI) -- On the 113d anniversary of the birth of Lenin a commemoration was held in Budapest, attended by Miklos Ovari, member of the HSWP Political Committee and secretary of the Central Committee. A reception after the commemoration, Janos Kadar, first secretary of the HSWP central Committee, congratulated people honored for outstanding propaganda work.

Wreath-Laying Ceremony

LD221228 Budapest MTI in English 1113 GMT 22 Apr 83

[Text] Budapest, April 22 (MTI) -- Today a wreath-laying ceremony was held at the Budapest statute of V.I. Lenin, founder of the Soviet state and an outstanding representative of the international workers' movement, on the occasion of the 113th anniversary of his birth.

The central and Budapest committees of the Hungarian Socialist Workers' Party were represented by Karoly Herczeg, member of the HSWP Central Committee, and Mrs Andras Kiraly, secretary of the HSWP Budapest committee, and the Council of Ministers by Kalman Abraham, minister of construction and urban development, and Arpad Pullai, minister of communication and post.

The wreath of the Soviet Embassy was placed by Ambassador Vladimir Bazovskiy and envoy-counsellor Valeriy Musatov, and that of the Central Council of Hungarian Trade Unions by President Aladar Foldvari and Vice-President Karoly Kiss. The Central Committee of the Hungarian Communist Youth Union, the Hungarian-Soviet Friendship Society and the Budapest municipal council were also represented at the ceremony.

TRADE UNION CHAIRMAN GASPAR INTERVIEWED

AU191811 Sofia TRUD in Bulgarian 18 Apr 83 p 3

[Interview with Sandor Gaspar, WFTU chairman and secretary general of the National Trade Union Council [SZOT] by Ivan Zakhariev, "representative of TRUD Editorial Board," at Sofia airport, "where the Hungarian delegation of the SZOT made a short stop on its way to Hungary;" date not given]

[Text] Question: Comrade Gospar, would you like to share with us your evaluation of the results of the 35th session of the WFTU General Council in Nicosia?

Answer: After the 10th world congress, which took place last year in Cuba, this meeting of ours had the goal of reviewing the implementation of the tasks adopted in Havana to mark our future way and outline the basic tasks for the following 3 years.

It is well known that a program for our activity was worked out in Havana which encompass the main problems of the working people. In Havana, and now in Nicosia, we also dealt with the issue of what the trade unions can do in order to guarantee peace, strengthen security in international relations, and stop the arms race.

We directed our attention to the questions of how to improve the unity of action of the trade unions and what allies are we to find in order to work together in the name of peace and in the service of mankind.

The 35th session stressed the special relationship between the struggle against unemployment and the struggle for peace and their organic link in the attempt to achieve security and disarmament. The problem of unemployment occupied a central place on the agenda. Naturally, the session also dealt with other important issues. It expressed support and solidarity with the struggling peoples that are the target of subversion and direct interference on the part of imperialism in the hotbeds of our planet. The session adopted decisions on these matters. It expressed strong support for the struggle of the Cypriot people and working people for independence, unity, and territorial integrity in accordance with the resolution adopted by the WFTU General Council. One of the special meetings of the session was devoted to this subject.

Question: How do you see the role of the trade unions in the struggle for protecting peace in the present complicated international situation?

Answer: While mentioning the results of our work in Nicosia, I noted that we dealt with the issue of heightening the role of the trade unions in the struggle for peace. Now I would like to say more concrete things. One of the most important tasks of the international trade union movement since its inception has been to unite the efforts of the trade unions in the struggle for protecting and strengthening peace. Today this task is even more important.

We all know the danger that the increase of the nuclear arsenal represents for mankind. Therefore, we must even more definitely look for possibilities of expanding cooperation among the various trade union units in order to prevent this danger.

The workers class and the trade union movement can act jointly to stop the arms race. The following months will be a period of numerous actions and initiatives aimed at intensifying the joint actions and initiatives for protecting world peace. We expect that the forces of peace will be eloquently represented at the World Assembly for Peace and Life, which will take place in Prague in June, and at the international meeting-dialogue "Peace and the Trade Unions" which will take place in Sofia in October.

PERKATA COOPERATIVE DELEGATION VISITING PRC

LD220835 Budapest Domestic Service in Hungarian 0500 GMT 22 Apr 83

[Text] A Hungarian cooperative delegation is visiting China. The four-member delegation of the Hungarian-Chinese Friendship Cooperative of Perkata is spending 2 weeks in the Asian country at the invitation of the Chinese-Hungarian Friendship people's commune near Beijing. The guests were also received by the deputy mayor of Beijing.

MARJAI RETURNS FROM OFFICIAL VISIT TO FRANCE

LD220922 Budapest Domestic Service in Hungarian 0800 GMT 22 Apr 83

[Text] Jozsef Marjai has concluded his visit to France and returned to Budapest. The Hungarian deputy premier had talks with French Government and economic leaders in Paris and Lille on the extension of bilateral relations.

WALESA TO REPORT TO WORK AT GDANSK SHIPYARD

NC220826 Paris AFP in English 0818 GMT 22 Apr 83

[Excerpt] Warsaw, April 22 (AFP) -- Former leader of the dissolved trade union Solidarity Lech Walesa has been given his old job back as electrician at the Lenin shipyards in Gdansk. The personnel department at the shipyards told him he could report back for work on Monday, relatives at his Gdansk home said.

SHIP PASSENGERS REPORTEDLY SEEK ASYLUM

NC220926 Paris AFP in English 0911 GMT 22 Apr 83

[Text] Amsterdam, April 22 (AFP) -- Ten passengers and two crew on the large Polish cruise ship Stefan Batory were today reported to have disappeared during a stop-over here and were not on the ship when it left for Poland last night.

The Dutch newspaper DE TELEGRAAF said all 10 had been members of the now-dissolved trade union Solidarity and had asked for asylum here. But a spokesman for the Justice Ministry in The Hague could only confirm that two crew members had asked for asylum.

None of the passengers had given themselves up to the authorities, although it was not ruled out that they might have gone to another West European country.

The Stefan Batory, a former Dutch ship, left the Polish Baltic port of Gydnia on March 12 for a Mediterranean cruise.

SEJM TO MEET 28 APRIL; AGENDA DESCRIBED

LD211742 Warsaw PAP in Russian 1500 GMT 21 Apr 83

[Text] Warsaw, 21 Apr (PAP) -- The Sejm Presidium has decided to convene the 34th meeting of the Sejm of the PPR on 28 April 1983. The agenda makes provision for:

-- an account by the Commission for the Economic Plan, Budget and Finances on the draft decision about the national socioeconomic development plan for 1983-85 and the draft decision on the question of the government program to counteract inflation and of the economy program;

-- the first reading of the bill about public inspection of work submitted by the State Council;

-- an account by the Commission for Transport and Communications, the Commission for Labor and Social Affairs, and the Commission for Legislative Work on the government bill on pensions for railroad workers and their families;

-- an account by the Commission for Trade, Domestic Small-Scale Production and Services and the Commission for Legislative Work on the government bill about the conduct of trade and other kinds of activity in units of the nonsocialized economy;

-- a draft decision on changing the decision on the question of forming a socioeconomic council attached to the Sejm of the Polish People's Republic;

-- changes in the personal (?composition) of the Sejm.

INTERIOR MINISTER MEETS WITH PRON OFFICIAL

LD212351 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 1700 GMT 21 Apr 83

[Text] A meeting was held in Warsaw today between Lieutenant General Creslaw Kiszczak, minister of internal affairs, and Zdzislaw Pilecki, deputy chairman of the Patriotic Movement for National Rebirth [PRON] Provisional Council and chairman of the PRON Social Intervention Commission. Matters resulting from complaints and suggestions received by PRON from citizens were discussed and the principles for cooperation between the Ministry of Internal Affairs and the PRON Social Intervention Commission in the sphere of procedure of examination and dealing with matters which are within the competence of the ministry were agreed. Also discussed were issues connected with the current work on amending the passport law.

SEJM COMMITTEE COMPLETES ECONOMIC PLAN BILL

LD201501 Warsaw PAP in English 1412 GMT 20 Apr 83

[Text] Warsaw 20 April -- The Sejm Committee for Economic Plan, Budget and Finance has completed work on the bill of the national socio-economic plan for 1983-1985. After a vote on a number of proposals put forward during previous meetings, the committee brought in appropriate amendments to individual chapters of the bill.

Among other things the approved bill stresses the close relationship between the growth of wages and salaries and a rise in output and labour productivity. At the same time the bill makes it plain that obligations towards specific social groups previously assumed will be consistently delivered. In particular this concerns wage increases for health service workers, growth of social benefits and revaluation of savings deposits. Also the pay principles laid down in the teacher's charter will be strictly observed. Another important amendment relates to interpretation of the so-called wage-freeze in the budgetary sphere. They will go up proportionately to the growth of wages in the entire socialized economy provided that employment is cut in the state and economic administration.

After discussion and incorporation of detailed amendments, the committee approved the Sejm draft on the national socio-economic plan for 1983-1985 and also approved the draft resolution concerning the anti-inflation and austerity programmes. The committee recommend for the Sejm to approve the main directions of action laid down in the two government programmes.

SOVIET FRIENDSHIP TREATY ANNIVERSARY MARKED

Soviet Ambassador Holds Reception

LD212230 Warsaw PAP in English 2048 GMT 21 Apr 83

[Text] Warsaw 21 April -- Soviet Ambassador Boris Aristov gave a reception at the USSR Embassy in Warsaw tonight to mark the 38th anniversary of the Polish-Soviet Treaty on Friendship, Mutual Assistance and Cooperation.

The reception was attended by PUWP CC First Secretary, Prime Minister Army Gen. Wojciech Jaruzelski, President of the Council of State Henryk Jablonski, members of the Political Bureau and PUWP CC Secretariat, chairmen of the UPP [ZSL] CC and the DP [SD] CC, marshal of the Sejm, deputy prime ministers, activists of the Patriotic Movement of National Rebirth, working class movement and war veterans, representatives of the [word indistinct] social and youth organizations and scientific and cultural milieux.

Present was a delegation of the Soviet-Polish Friendship Society with Cosmonaut General Georgiy Beregovoy, representatives of the Soviet Army's Group North and the Allied Command of the Warsaw Treaty Armed Forces as well as heads of diplomatic missions of the socialist countries.

Addresses Meeting

LD211723 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 1455 GMT 21 Apr 83

[Speech by USSR Ambassador to the PPR, Boris Ivanovich Aristov, at the Palace of Culture and Science in Warsaw on the occasion of the 38th anniversary of the signing of the Soviet-Polish Treaty of Friendship -- Aristov remarks in Russian with superimposed Polish translation -- live]

[Excerpt] Soviet people welcome with satisfaction the marked stabilization of political and economic life in Poland. The Soviet community well understands that the process is carried on in the atmosphere of sharp class struggle initiated by the opponents of socialism. The hostile activity has been constantly inspired and supported by subversive centers in the West. The stabilization of the situation would run much faster if it were not for the open blackmail and boycott, economic sanctions, and intervention of American imperialism into Poland's internal affairs.

Comrades, the policy of the CPSU and the Soviet state toward Poland has been based on the firm, historically tested principles of Marxism-Leninism and socialist internationalism. Efforts by our opponents to shake the Soviet-Polish alliance and friendship have failed. By intensifying anticommunist and anti-Soviet psychosis, by falsifying the achievements of real socialism and the history of Soviet-Polish relations, they endeavored to conceal everything that our peoples had achieved in a common struggle at the October barricades, during World War II and in the postwar period. However, adventurist schemes of counterrevolution and external reaction have been defeated. During difficult tests, the Polish working class and all working people testified their loyalty to the ideals of socialism and Soviet-Polish friendship. The durability and inviolability of relations between the CPSU and the PZPR and also between our peoples and countries has been fully demonstrated.

Komender Speaks at Celebration

LD211954 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 1455 GMT 21 Apr 83

[Speech by Deputy Chairman of the Council of Ministers of the Polish People's Republic Zenon Komender at the Palace of Culture and Science in Warsaw on 21 April on the 38th anniversary of the signing of the Soviet-Polish Treaty of Friendship -- live]

[Excerpts] Ladies and gentlemen: We are meeting today to recall traditionally the circumstances of the signing, and to stress the importance of the April Treaty on Friendship, Assistance, and Mutual Cooperation between Poland and the Soviet Union.

We are going through a tough test. As a result of deformations and errors committed in the past, our country has found itself in a deep sociopolitical and economic crisis. During the period of the social debate on the future -- a discussion on the need for moral and political renewal and on work on reform of the economy and the state -- a wave of activities introducing anarchy into social life was growing. These activities were ruining the economy. The dismantling of economic, social, and state structures which are indispensible for the life of the nation, was progressing.

They wanted to throw away the social assets which we have acquired with such difficulty through common efforts. In the obstinate and merciless struggle many national values were wrecked. The economy was disorganized, destabilizing the material foundations for the existence of the community and the functioning of the state. It was necessary to resort to the extraordinary measures and methods of martial law in order to reverse this turn of events.

Today we can see with ever greater clarity who did not want to allow the harmonious actions of Poles for national rebirth, who stood at the source of the events which attempted to deprive the Polish people of their moral and ideological strength, who was attacking not only the past mistakes but who denied and fought against the principles and social and political order of socialism, who undermined the sense and the undeniable value of the socialist system, who systematically and with unprecedented cynicism dismantled the necessary economic structure and the individual institutions of our state, who was stubbornly questioning its alliances.

We must continue to tell how and in whose name this was happening, and what luckily did not happen. Analysis of these events and causes, and their elimination, constitute the basic condition for overcoming the present sociopolitical crisis.

Unfortunately, actions are now being announced at home and abroad that would disturb social calm. For the extremists and the foreign manipulators standing behind them, stabilization of the domestic situation in Poland means that the ground is being swept from under their feet, a final thwarting of the destructive calculations. Therefore, they embark on a desperate, adventurist attempt to provoke incidents which have not occurred for some time, to check the processes of the normalization of life at home and the lifting of martial law. By these means they also try to cast a shadow on preparations for the pope's visit and question the indispensible conditions for the visit; build, in fact, through common efforts of the community, the people's power and the leadership and the majority of the Catholic Church in Poland. [sentence as heard]

To oppose these anti-Polish activities is the duty of all those which feel joint responsibility for our nation and our state. This is being done by the Patriotic Movement for National Rebirth, which is preparing for its May congress. At the root of its formation was awareness that the imposition of martial law on 13 December 1981, put an end to anarchy and opened prospects for normalization and social order. It has made possible the chance to gradually overcome difficulties in socialist rebuilding, enabled agreement between the constructive forces of the nation and enabled Poland to regain its proper position in the family of the socialist countries.

We are living through a serious economic crisis which is made more complicated by the application of sanctions against Poland by the U.S. Administration and the governments of other Western countries. These restrictions, as well as payment difficulties, significantly influenced the decrease in production and thus reduced our exports and the supply of staple goods to the domestic market.

In these difficult circumstances we have been assisted by the Soviet Union, our tried and tested friend. Considering our complex and difficult situation, by decision of the highest party and government authorities of the Soviet Union in 1982, supplies of Soviet goods to Poland were increased. This allowed us to maintain the continuity of production, ensured the essential level of employment and guaranteed the necessary level of imports of raw materials and market goods. The Soviet Union gave us credits to cover the negative payments balance in 1981 to a total of half a billion rubles, and further R1.2 billion in 1982.

At the same time a change in the structure of imports from the Soviet Union took place through greater participation of fuels, raw, and other materials for production. Our supplies of agricultural and food products to the USSR decreased, as well as decreasing amounts of industrially produced goods and increasing imports of such products to Poland. The Soviet side agreed to supply extra goods which would encourage better supplies to the domestic market and fuller use of the production capabilities of Polish industry. Among others, additional supplies of cereals, corn, and rice were guaranteed, as well as cotton, wool, hides, and synthetic fibers for use in our industrial enterprises, with the right to retain in Poland 50 percent of the products made from these raw and other materials for the domestic market. We have also obtained additional supplies of a number of raw materials such as ammonia, aluminum oxide, [words indistinct] chrome ore, paper, cardboard, chemical raw materials, and others. We have received relevant [odpowiednie] means in hard currencies [world indistinct] for purchase in the capitalist countries of materials, elements, and equipment to produce for exports for the Soviet Union.

The improvement in domestic market supplies was advantageously influenced by [word indistinct] services to Soviet orders, implemented on the basis of the supply of raw and other materials from the USSR in the metallurgy, chemical, and light industries. This form of cooperation, exceptionally advantageous for the Polish side, allowed us to use idle production capacities in these industries, thus ensuring employment, and, above all, allowed us to increase supplies to the domestic market. The trade agreement for 1982 was exceeded and ended with a turnover totaling R9 billion: R4.2 billion in exports to the Soviet Union, and R4.8 billion in imports. For 1983-85 it is planned to continue and to further tighten economic, production, and technological bonds with the Soviet Union. Further supplies of fuels, raw and other materials for production and increasing the supplies of natural gas, aluminum, chrome ore, [words indistinct] and a number of chemical products from the USSR are planned for 1983.

According to the trade protocol for 1983 signed by Poland and the Soviet Union, the turnover should total almost R10 billion: R.4. billion in exports to USSR and R5.5 billion in imports from the USSR. According to decisions made recently, the negative balance in payments will be credited to us by the Soviet Union just as was done in 1981 and 1982. Consultations and work on our 3-year plan assumptions for 1983-85 and the anti-inflationary and savings programs connected with it was nearing completion. In order to implement them it will be essential to gain their consent to temporarily maintain the present lower-than previously assumed level of traditional Polish exports, to maintain the imbalance in goods exchange between Poland and the Soviet Union, and to cover the negative balance in trade exchange by long-term credits.

Of particular importance to the tightening of economic bonds are the recently signed agreements on the construction of the first nuclear power station in Poland and assistance to Warsaw in commissioning the first line of the metro. We believe that the intensified efforts of our community and further support by the USSR in resolving Poland's difficult economic problems will allow us to create advantageous conditions for further

Stabilization in the Polish economy, and will allow us to base our economic cooperation on healthy partner-like principles. These difficult economic tasks must unite all the Poles.

TRADE MINISTER INTERVIEWED ON TRADE WITH USSR

LD211438 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 1005 GMT 21 Apr 83

[Interview with Foreign Trade Minister Tadeusz Nestorowicz by Anna Andrzejewska; date not given -- live or recorded]

[Excerpts] [Question] Mr Minister, I would like us today, on this solemn occasion, to take a look at our economic ties with the Soviet Union. How do they look at present?

[Answer] This year we wish to achieve a turnover of R9.8 billion. Perhaps we will even succeed in surpassing the barrier, the 10 billion mark. The fact is that over the past 3 years imports from the Soviet Union have considerably exceeded the value of Polish exports. I am talking here not only in terms of friendship, but of the desire to help us so that our economy can return as soon as possible to relations of partnership with the Soviet Union, so that our turnovers will be equal.

[Question] For the time being however, Mr Minister, all that you have said are pipe dreams. We [word indistinct] have uneven turnovers, and we owe the Soviet Union a lot of money. How does our credit situation look at present?

[Answer] Dreams? I would say that this is an ability of both parties to look into the future. This year the disparity of turnover will amount to around R1 billion. Concerning the question as to whether we will succeed in decreasing this balance to zero by next year, I think not. We will have to continue to avail ourselves of the parnter-like bearing of the Soviet Union. Our debt is growing. I believe that our economy will only be able to reduce it after 1986.

[Question] We have not reminded the listeners how much we owe the Soviet Union.

[Answer] At present, approximately R4 billion.

[Question] A possibility of equalizing our balance of payments may lie in the work of our specialists in the Soviet Union, helping in the construction of major projects. In the Soviet Union there are already permanent traces of the presence of the Polish worker and engineer. What is to happen?

[Answer] We are holding discussions on two aspects: We want to discuss additional connections between Poland and the Soviet Union -- by means of gas pipelines, since the existing one has already, practically speaking, reached maximum exploitation of its carrying capacity -- and second, we will soon conduct talks on a considerable increase in gas deliveries, up to 50 billion cubic meters. This will require our participation in the development of the Soviet Union's capacity. I think that we will achieve an agreement favorable to both sides here, too.

BRIEFS

NEW STATISTICAL PUBLICATION -- The MALY ROCZNIK STATSTYCZNY 1983 [CONCISE STATISTICAL ANNUAL 1983] has appeared with a circulation of over 30,000 copies. [Excerpt] [Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 0600 GMT 20 April 83 LD]

FRENCH FOREIGN MINISTER MAKES OFFICIAL VISIT

Meeting With Ceausescu

AU211840 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1800 GMT 21 Apr 83

[Text] Bucharest, Agerpres 21/4/1983 -- Romania's President Nicolae Ceausescu received on Thursday, April 21, the French minister of foreign affairs, Claude Cheysson, now on an official visit to Romania. The interview was attended by Stefan Andrei, Romanian minister of foreign affairs. Present were also Harris Pouisan, head of the office of the French minister of foreign affairs, and Dumitru Aninouiu, Romania's ambassador in Paris, and Marcel Beaux, ambassador of France in Bucharest.

The guest showed that the president of the French Republic, Francois Mitterand, entrusted him with the pleasant mission of conveying a message of friendship to President Nicolae Ceausescu and of highlighting the importance he personally attaches to the Romanian-French relations. Nicolae Ceausescu thanked and requested that France's president be conveyed his greetings and best wishes.

Essential aspects were analysed during the interview of the development of the traditional relations between Romania and France, of the intensification of the collaboration between the two countries and peoples on a political, economic, technical, scientific and cultural plane, for the mutual benefit, for the benefit of the cause of international peace, detente, security and understanding.

Stress was laid on the results scored so far in promoting bilateral relations. President Nicolae Ceausescu and the French foreign minister pointed out that action must be taken for broadening commercial exchanges, for carrying through, in good conditions, the collaboration projects set, for initiating further actions of cooperation which should make best use of the economic potential of the two countries and serve the two peoples.

Current international political questions were also approached.

Special attention was paid to the situation on the European Continent where the most powerful military forces and nuclear weapons are concentrated. It was assessed that it was in the interest of the European peoples that further steps be made on the road of building a lasting security, promoting the new-type interstate relations of broad and productive collaboration on various planes. The importance was stressed to work for the conclusion of the Madrid meeting as soon as possible and with positive results. Its so that it should ensure the continuation of the efforts begun in Helsinki, lead to an agreement, opening up fresh prospects to integrally implementing the provisions of the Final Act, to achieving disarmament on the continent, strengthening confidence and expanding cooperation among the European States, no matter their social system, on the basis of esteem and respect, of the principles of equal rights, national independence and sovereignty, non-interference in domestic affairs and mutual advantage.

Likewise, stress was laid on the concern of the two countries over the escalation of the arms race which exerts a highly negative influence on the world economic life, poses great difficulties to all states, and enhances the danger of war.

President Nicolae Ceausescu underlined the necessity that action should be taken to stop the deployment of medium-range missiles in Europe, reduce the ones in place and reach agreements -- intermediary ones included -- which should be a basis for the passage to measures regarding the complete elimination of like missiles.

Emphasis was also placed on the need for a peaceful settlement of all differences among the states in the Middle East, Southeast Asia and in other parts of the world. The developments in the Middle East were examined and, in that context, it was considered that political and diplomatic efforts should be intensified with a view to starting negotiations already this year, which should lead to the resolution of the Palestinian question, to the Palestinian people's guaranteed right to self-determination and to a just and durable peace in that region.

During the talks, importance was attached to questions related to the world economic situation. Stress was laid on the consequences on all states of the economic crisis, the high-interest-rate policy, the monetary-financial speculations as well as of the widening gaps between the rich and the poor countries. It was emphasized that the interests of peace and of international economic and political stability required the inception of negotiations to be attended by all states to the end of liquidating underdevelopment and establishing a new world economic order.

The belief was expressed in conclusion that the French minister's visit was conducive to the development of bilateral relations, and to an intensified cooperation between the two countries for a policy of peace, security, independence and broad collaboration in Europe and all over the world.

The interview passed in a cordial atmosphere.

Talks With Andrei

AU211846 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1820 GMT 21 Apr 83

[Text] Bucharest, AGERPRES 21/4/1983 -- Official talks started in Bucharest on April 21 between Romanian Foreign Minister Stefan Andrei and Foreign Minister Claude Cheysson. The two ministers analysed the stage of the Romanian-French relations on a political, economic and technical-scientific plane and in other fields of joint interest as well as the ways of developing them in accordance with what was convenanted between the two countries. A series of aspects of the current international situation are also approached.

The talks were attended by Romania's Ambassador in Paris, Dumitru Aninoiu, and France's Ambassador in Bucharest, Marcel Beaux.

The Romanian foreign minister gave a dinner the same day in honour of the French foreign minister. During the dinner toasts were proposed to the good health of Presidents Nicolae Ceausescu and Francois Mitterrand, to the development of the relations between the two countries and to the consolidation of the Romanian-French friendship.

COMPARISON OF COMMUNIQUE ON RIBICIC VISIT

Bucharest SCINTEIA in Romanian on 20 April carries on page 3 the 1,800-word text of the "joint communique" on the visit by Mitja Ribicic, president of the LCY Central Committee Presidium. Comparison with the TANJUG Serbo-Croatian version of the communique, published in the 20 April Eastern Europe DAILY REPORT, page H 3, reveals the two to be identical except for the following variations:

Page H 3, starting with the last line of paragraph two through the third paragraph, the SCINTEIA version reads: ...secretaries of the RCP Central Committee; Silviu Curticeanu, member of the RCP Central Committee and section head at the RCP Central Committee; Florea Dumitrescu, member of the RCP Central Committee, adviser to the party secretary general and president of the republic; and other officials.

Expressing thanks for the invitation to visit Romania, Comrade Mitja Ribicic conveyed to Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu and to the Romanian party-state leadership cordial, friendly greetings from the LCY Central Committee Presidium and from the SFRY Presidium.

Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu expressed thanks and in his turn conveyed warm, friendly greetings to the LCY Central Committee Presidium and to the SFRY Presidium.

Mitja Ribicic and ....

Page H 4, before and including the first paragraph, the SCINTEIA version reads:

Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu highlighted the results obtained by the Romanian people in building the comprehensively developed society and in implementing the decisions of the 12th congress and of the RCP National Conference.

Comrade Mitja Ribicic spoke about the socioeconomic development of his country and about the LCY's work to implement the decisions of the 12th party congress, especially toward economic stability and further development of the socialist self-management system.

Mitja Ribicic and Nicolae Ceausescu expressed ....

Same page, at the end of paragraph four, and following, SCINTEIA reads: ... problems was stressed. The role that should be played by the United Nations was also stressed.

The sides particularly emphasized the contribution of the Nonaligned Movement as an independent international factor in the struggle for peace, independence and free development, and for international political and economic relations based on equal rights.

The results of ....

Page H 5, paragraph three, line one reads in SCINTEIA:

During the talks, views were exchanged on aspects of the international workers and communist movement and on the development of socialism in the world.

Same page, same paragraph, the passage starting in line eight reads in SCINTEIA:
... are mutually respected.

The sides stressed the importance of cooperation and solidarity among communist and workers parties on the basis of consistent respect for the principles of independence, equality of rights, noninterference, a party's responsibility to its own people and workers class, and of each party's right to independently establish its political line,

strategies, and tactics, as a basic condition for the assertion of socialism in the world, and for peace and social progress.

The talks again ....

CEAUSESCU RECEIVES IRANIAN PLAN-BUDGET MINISTER

AU211845 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1815 GMT 21 Apr 83

[Text] Bucharest AGERPRES 21/4/1983 -- On April 21, Romania's President Nicolae Ceausescu received Mohammad Taqi Banki, minister of state for plan and budget organization of the Islamic Republic of Iran, now on a visit to Romania.

The interview was attended by Ioan Totu, deputy prime minister, Stefan Birlea, chairman of the State Planning Committee, Nicolae Stefan, Romania's ambassador to Iran.

Present was also Ahmad Ayallooeian [spelling as received], Iran's ambassador in Bucharest.

The interview occasioned an exchange of friendly messages between Presidents Nicolae Ceausescu and Seyyed 'Ali Khamene'i.

During the interview satisfaction was expressed at the fact that friendly relations of close collaboration in domains of joint interest were developing between Romania and Iran on the basis of mutual respect and advantage. The determination was expressed to work for the expansion and diversification of those relations important possibilities existing of intensifying the cooperation between the two countries. [sentence as received] in that context new domains and means were analysed conducive to the strengthening of the relations of collaboration between Romania and Iran for the benefit of the two countries and peoples, of the cause of international peace and understanding.

During the exchange of views on current international questions it was stressed that the tension existing in the world called for rallied and intensified efforts by all states and peoples against the imperialist policy, towards the resumption and continuation of the process of detente, collaboration, respect for people's independence, towards a political resolution of the conflictual states of affairs in various parts of the world, towards disarmament, nuclear in the first place, towards eradication of underdevelopment and the building of an international economic order.

Romania's president stressed the need for an end to be put to the conflict between Iran and Iraq, for an urgent passage to negotiations on a peaceful settlement of the differences of the two states, each sides' interests being observed, which would be in the interest of both peoples' development, of the cause of peace, security and collaboration in the area.

The determination of Romania and of Iran was reiterated to cooperate in the international arena and to the end of making their contribution to the establishment of a climate of peace, confidence and cooperation and to the elimination of any kind of aggression.

The interview passed in a cordial atmosphere.

CEAUSESCU GREETS KIM IL-SONG ON BIRTHDAY

AU181723 Bucharest SCINTEIA in Romanian 15 Apr 83 p 5

[Text] To Comrade Kim Il-song, general secretary of the Korean Workers Party Central Committee and DPRK president, Pyongyang

Dear Comrade Kim Il-song: On your birthday I extend to you warmest congratulations on behalf of the RCP Central Committee, the Government of the Socialist Republic of Romania, the Romanian people and on my own behalf.

I wish the friendly Korean people led by your ever greater success in implementing the decisions of the Sixth KWP Congress and attaining the noble national aspiration for the peaceful and independent reunification of the fatherland.

I express the conviction that relations of friendship, solidarity and cooperation between our parties, countries and peoples will continue to develop for our mutual benefit and in the interest of the overall cause of socialism, peace, and cooperation in the world. I extend to you best wishes for health and ever greater success in your highly responsible activity.

Nicolae Ceausescu, RCP secretary general and president of the Socialist Republic of Romania

CEAUSESCU GREETS AL-ASAD ON SYRIA'S NATIONAL DAY

AU181638 Bucharest SCINTEIA in Romanian 17 Apr 83 p 6

[Text] To His Excellency Mr Hafiz al-Asad, general secretary of the Socialist Arab Ba'th Party and president of the Syrian Arab Republic, Damascus:

On the 37th anniversary of the national day of the Syrian Arab Republic, I extend to you warmest congratulations and heartfelt wishes for personal health and happiness as well as wishes for peace, progress and prosperity to the friendly Syrian people, on behalf of the Romanian people and on my own behalf.

On this occasion I would like to express the conviction that relations of friendship and good cooperation between Romania and Syria will continue to develop for the benefit of our peoples and in the interest of the cause of peace, detente and cooperation in the world.

Nicolae Ceausescu, RCP secretary general and president of the Socialist Republic of Romania

CEAUSESCU GREETS NAVON ON ISRAEL'S NATIONAL DAY

AU181639 Bucharest SCINTEIA in Romanian 17 Apr 83 p 5

[Text] To His Excellency Mr Yitzhaq Navon, president of the State of Israel

On the national day of the State of Israel I extend to you heartfelt congratulations and best wishes for personal health and happiness as well as wishes for peace and prosperity to the Israeli people.

Nicolae Ceausescu, president of the Socialist Republic of Romania

DIZDAREVIC RECEIVED BY MITTERRAND 21 APRIL

LD212053 Belgrade TANJUG in English 1600 GMT 21 Apr 83

[Text] Paris, April 21 (TANJUG) -- French President Francois Mitterrand received here today, Thursday, Assembly of Yugoslavia President Raif Dizdarevic and members of a Yugoslav parliamentary delegation currently on a visit to France. In the ensuing cordial talk a number of international subjects were discussed and assessments set forth regarding the political and economic situation in the world.

The talk particularly focused on relations between the developed and the developing countries and the need for a dialogue between them. The necessity was also stressed for the developed countries' economic support to developing countries.

Dizdarevic informed President Mitterrand on basic results of the recent nonaligned summit. On this occasion Dizdarevic said that in New Delhi the movement of Nonalignment fundamental principles have been further affirmed and that the realization has prevailed that solutions to accumulated grave political and economic problems in the world can only be sought through a general dialogue.

The French president stated the hope of visiting Yugoslavia next autumn and that he anticipates talking with Yugoslav leaders with great interest.

Assembly of Yugoslavia President Raif Dizdarevic said that joint efforts are necessary for the development of all-European cooperation and understanding, as well as for overcoming the bloc divisions. Dizdarevic urged a free flow of ideas, people and goods as preconditions for a better international understanding.

The Yugoslav parliamentary delegation was today received by French President Mitterrand.

The Yugoslav parliamentary delegation this afternoon visited the French Senate where it had talks with Senate President Alain Poher. Both sides confirmed the readiness for a more intensive cooperation in all fields.

Yugoslav and French parliamentarians urged international solidarity in settling world economic and political problems.

After its three-day stay in Paris the Yugoslav delegation this evening left for Marseilles.

MOJSOV TO MEET CHEYSSON IN BELGRADE 22 APR

LD211321 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1206 GMT 21 Apr 83

[Text] Belgrade, 21 Apr (TANJUG) -- Svetislav Vujovic, official press spokesman for the Federal Secretariat for Foreign Affairs, told domestic and foreign journalists today that French Foreign Minister Claude Cheysson will spend a short time in Belgrade tomorrow and meet the federal secretary for foreign affairs, Lazar Mojsov, while passing through our country. Speaking today at his regular press conference in the Federal Secretariat for Foreign Affairs, Vujovic said that the exchange of views between the heads of diplomacy of France and Yugoslavia will deal with the most topical international issues and with cooperation between the two countries.

STAMBOLIC SENDS GREETINGS TO SYRIA'S AL-ASAD

AU191339 Belgrade BORBA in Serbo-Croatian 18 Apr 83 p 7

[Text] On the occasion of the anniversary of the Syrian Arab Republic's independence, Petar Stambolic, president of the SFRY Presidency, has sent, on behalf of the Presidency, a telegram to Hafiz al-Asad, Syrian president, of cordial greetings and best wishes for the prosperity of the friendly people of this nonaligned country.

REPORT ON SFRY-RWANDA JOINT COMMUNIQUE

LD151414 Belgrade TANJUG in English 1334 GMT 15 Apr 83

["Pool" item]

[Text] Belgrade, April 15 (TANJUG) -- In the present international situation, the Movement of Non-Alignment is the only alternative to the bloc division of the world and a basis for the maintenance of peace, security and free development of all countries.

This is one of the points made in a joint Yugoslav-Rwandese communique issued here today (Friday), at the end of the talks which the Rwandese Republic's minister of foreign affairs and international co-operation, Francois Ngarukiyintwali, had with the highest Yugoslav officials.

The Rwandese foreign minister was here on an official friendly visit to Yugoslavia at the invitation of Federal Secretary for Foreign Affairs Lazar Mojsov.

The communique also points out that the Seventh Non-Aligned Summit in New Delhi has reaffirmed the authentic principles of the Movement of Non-Alignment and reinforced its unity and action ability. This has open up wider and more concrete prospects for engagement of the movement, as well as the entire international community, in dealing with fundamental political and economic problems of the world today, it adds.

With special attention, the two sides reviewed the situation in Africa which is encumbered with numerous crises and political and economic problems, the communique says. It notes the great importance which the Organization of African Unity has as the only organization called upon to deal with complex problems on the continent.

Yugoslavia and Rwanda assessed the situation in southern Africa and delay in settling the problem of Namibia as a latent threat to peace and security both in the region and beyond.

In reviewing the aggravation of the crisis situation in the Middle East, the two sides vigorously denounced Israel's aggressive policy toward neighbouring Arab countries and acts of genocide towards the Palestinian people. They upheld the PLO as the sole legitimate representative of the Arab people of Palestine.

At the same time, the two sides expressed concern at the continuation of the Iraq-Iran war and pointed out the need for settling disputes and conflicts between non-aligned countries by peaceful means.

The world economic crisis and crises in international economic relations, as well as the worsening position of developing countries, and, especially, those least developed among them -- figured prominently in the Yugoslav-Rwandese talks. In this context the two sides stressed the extraordinary importance of the sixth UN Conference on Trade and Development (UNCTAD), which is expected to help intensify dialogue between the industrialized and the under-developed world. They assessed results of the group of 77 meeting in Buenos Aires as favourable and as a good platform for joint action by the developing countries at the UNCTAD session in Belgrade.

GUYANAN COVERAGE OF ZARKOVIC VISIT, COMMUNIQUE

For Guyanan coverage of Presidency member Vidoje Zarkovic's 16-20 April visit to Guyana, and of the communique issued by the SFRY and Guyana, see the Guyana section of the 20 and 22 April Latin America DAILY REPORT.

GUINEA ARMY MINISTER ARRIVES FOR TALKS

LD211816 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1654 GMT 21 Apr 83

[Text] Belgrade 21 Apr (TANJUG) -- General Lansana Diane, minister of the People's Army and Politburo member of the Central Committee of the Democratic Party of the Republic of Guinea, arrived this afternoon on an official and friendly visit to our country. During his stay the visitor from friendly and nonaligned Guinea will meet and hold talks with his host, Admiral Branko Mamula, federal secretary for national defense, and will visit certain units and installations of the our Armed Forces.

The eminent guest and members of the delegation from the Republic of Guinea were met at Belgrade's Surcin Airport by deputy federal secretary for national defense, Colonel General Dane Petkovski, and his colleagues. Alfa Bacar Barry, ambassador of the Republic of Guinea to Yugoslavia, was also present in the welcoming party.

GRACANIN HOLDS TALKS WITH ITALIAN GENERAL

LD202016 Belgrade TANJUG in English 1640 GMT 20 Apr 83

[Text] Belgrade, April 20 (TANJUG) -- Chief of the General Staff of the Yugoslav People's Army Col. Gen. Petar Gracanin received in Belgrade today, Wednesday, head of the war school of the Armed Forces of the Republic of Italy Col. Gen. Chiro Di Martini, now in Yugoslavia as guest of the Yugoslav People's Army General Staff. Talks held on that occasion passed in a cordial and friendly atmosphere.

LCY CENTRAL COMMITTEE TO MEET 28 APRIL

AU211445 Belgrade Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1300 GMT 21 Apr 83

[Text] On 28 Apr in Belgrade, the LCY Central Committee will hold a session at which it will discuss the implementation of the conclusions of the third and fourth plenums on economic stabilization. It is expected that Dragoslav Markovic, member of the LCY Central Committee Presidium, will deliver the introductory report at the session.

At the press conference today held in this connection, Petar Matic, member of the LCY Central Committee Presidium, made the appraisal that, despite some good results, the economic problems are great, and it is therefore difficult to expect that the forthcoming session of the Central Committee will initiate any great turns.

It is more realistic to expect that the Central Committee plenum will more precisely identify the factors responsible for activities within the stabilization process and determine the degree of responsibility for what has not, but could have been, accomplished in the past 4 months.

The League of Communists must strive to achieve and must achieve an improvement in social conditions and prerequisites for the functioning of the economic and political systems. In this connection, Petar Matic particularly called attention to the republics and provinces which, as he put it, have the most responsibility for solving the key economic problems.

FEC DISCUSSES PLANINC EC TRIP, KOSOVO ECONOMY

LD210858 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1607 GMT 21 Apr 83

[Excerpts] Belgrade, 21 Apr (TANJUG) -- At its session today the Federal Executive Council (chaired by Mijat Sukovic) established the platform for the forthcoming visit of Milka Planinc, president of the Federal Executive Council, to the EEC, Belgium, and the Grand Duchy of Luxembourg.

The Federal Executive Council, as announced by the Federal Secretariat for Information, examined an analysis of current economic problems in the Socialist Autonomous Province of Kosovo that was drawn up in conjunction with the Executive Councils of the Socialist Republic of Serbia and the Socialist Autonomous Province of Kosovo. After extensive discussion the council laid down the directions of activity to overcome the problems in Kosovo's economy and assessed that a more rapid realization of agreed measures is essential, together with additional measures and activities in the Province of Kosovo, all republics and Vojvodina, in organs of the federation and the Economic Chamber of Yugoslavia. It was assessed that within the framework of economic policy measures it is necessary to find short and long-term solutions that will contribute to the province's effective development, and to make every effort to speed up the process of pooling labor and resources for the more rapid economic development of the Socialist Autonomous Province of Kosovo, and primarily for the development of processing capacities in order to enable the realization of the banks self-management agreement for securing 5 billion dinars for permanent working capital in the economy.

The competent organs were entrusted with reviewing the possibility of importing equipment not manufactured domestically to fulfill the economic needs of the Socialist Autonomous Province of Kosovo, which would be exempt from customs duties and from a part of the tax, and also with preparing appropriate proposals.

The Federal Executive Council also considered an analysis of the preparation of federal laws, regulations, and general acts on the unity of the Yugoslav market from the penal-judicial viewpoint.

Further on Planinc Trip

LD221026 Belgrade TANJUG in English 0900 GMT 22 Apr 83

[Text] Belgrade, April 22 (TANJUG) -- Milka Planinc, president of Yugoslavia's Federal Executive Council, is to make official visits to the Commission of the European Community, the Kingdom of Belgium and the Grand Duchy of Luxembourg from April 26 through 28 this year.

These visits "maintain an upward trend in the development of mutual relations and joint interest and need to promote and enrich them" ?Svetislav Vujovic, official spokesman for Yugoslavia's Federal Secretariat for Foreign Affairs, said.

Her visit to the EC Commission is "an expression of the wish to contribute to even more all-round cooperation and friendly relations between Yugoslavia and the EC and its member countries," the spokesman said. This visit is to make the continuity of high-level meetings and need, after integral coming into force of an agreement on cooperation between Yugoslavia and the EC, for considering current questions and new possibilities for development and promotion of economic and broader mutual cooperation, Vujovic said.

On this occasion, Federal Executive Council President Milka Planinc will talk with her host, EC Commission President Gaston Thorn, on current international questions as well.

Planinc's visit to Belgium "will round off a successful normalization of bilateral relations with this country after serious blows inflicted on them through the well-known developments in relation with anti-Yugoslav terrorism," the spokesman went on.

"We expect that the ensuing talks and results from this visit will contribute to returning our relations to the traditional frameworks of friendship and stimulate an all-round development of mutual cooperation," Vujovic said.

As to her visit to Luxembourg, it will be made along the line of "a further promotion of [word indistinct] relations and successful cooperation with this country with which we have neither problems nor disputes."

Belgium and Luxembourg being EC members and active European countries, there is interest on both sides in strengthening bilateral cooperation, particularly economic one, and cooperation in Europe and internationally, Vujovic added.

LCY'S VIDIC VIEWS ECONOMIC SITUATION, ENEMIES

AU201804 Belgrade POLITIKA in Serbo-Croatian 17 Apr 83 pp 5, 6

[M.P. report on interview granted by Dobrivoje Vidic, member of the LCY Central Committee Presidium, to POLITIKA -- date and place not given]

[Excerpts] [Question] Does a certain exaggeration and dramatization of our problems and difficulties also have its international consequences? What do you think about this?

[Answer] First of all, it is necessary to proceed from reality, from the truth. We have great difficulties in economic operations and, accordingly, in society as a whole. If something must be achieved in society but, let us say, one does not succeed in doing this (excessive investments, prices, exports and so forth), then a certain dramatization is unavoidable because the need arises for a full social mobilization, or a dissatisfaction appears which calls for a broader social effort to remove it. Certain impermissible situations caused by an erroneous policy or by the activity of hostile elements within the country or from abroad can really assume a dramatic character, as was recently the case in Kosovo. I also believe that the international aspects of your question are very important. The working people are keeping the situation in their hands and the system as a whole is seriously working on overcoming difficulties. True, difficulties are not felt by everyone equally, but no one should be demoralized.

Both in our country and abroad there are people who throw doubts on the worthiness of our socialist self-managing system. They want to dispute it from both the practical and theoretical angles. In doing this, certain people go to extremes as, for instance, Enver Hoxha. The hostile political emigres who are supported and encouraged by the cold war underground are also, for their part, rearing their heads and trying to cause alarm, to threaten, to proclaim that we are now experiencing the most difficult times and that this situation must be used for their goals, ranging from terrorist activity to offering various alternatives to our system. Even at the congress of the Socialist International recently in Portugal, the so-called Yugoslav Socialist Party (Topalovic's followers) [prewar socialist party leader] raised its voice, a party that no one follows in our country. They used the congress of people among whom Yugoslavia has many friends to disseminate anti-Yugoslav pamphlets. The anti-Yugoslav organizations and individuals who have been forecasting a collapse of our state and society for over 40 years, continue to openly work for this. They are increasingly helped by the hostile activity of a narrow group of aggressive people who are trying to create difficulties in certain circles.

[Question] Will the credits which we should now obtain help us to more easily overcome the situation?

[Answer] Yes, certainly. We are an open society and we have participated most actively in the international division of labor for decades. It is only natural that we rely on additional foreign sources to finance our development. Naturally, our task must be to take care that we rely on foreign sources only to the extent that we can regularly repay these funds. There have been deliberations and remarks on whether the new credits create increased new debts for us, whether we should agree to conditions which could be contrary to our policy of independence and the like. Although it is understandable that all things must be considered from this standpoint, we have reached agreements with our partners which undoubtedly take care of our interests and our country's dignity.

[Question] Judging by the efforts of certain superpowers to influence international capital in connection with financial assistance to Yugoslavia, and also by the lively SFRY diplomatic links in recent months, could it be said that Yugoslavia is successfully maintaining the great reputation it has acquired?

[Answer] From the viewpoint of peace in Europe and in the world, it is only natural that the responsible statesmen and state politics, not only of the nonaligned world which is close to us but of the great powers, understand the SFRY's stabilizing function. I bear in mind not only this part of the world, but the overall nonaligned policy which the SFRY follows in international relations. For this reason, despite the differences of views on certain international problems and moves by governments of certain countries, we also have friendly working relations with such great powers as the USSR, the United States, the PRC, and a number of other countries in both military-political blocs which are confronting each other today in the international arena.

We have already said something about the international repercussions on our difficulties. Separatist tendencies exist, a conscious course toward national separation and toward a breakup of our community. What is this, who is this? These tendencies are primarily an expression of class interests of the bourgeois which was overthrown from power in our country. Its remnants abroad and to a certain extent in the country expect that great disturbances in the world can return them to the international arena and that they will restore the capitalist social system which the working people and our peoples and nationalities defeated and rejected during their national liberation struggle and socialist revolution.

For this reason these separatist tendencies have no chance. Nor has world reaction any chance in its vain effort to halt the historic course of progress.

However, since the reactionary forces do not leave the stage of history voluntarily, there is always the fact that these forces in the individual countries or as an international factor challenge or obstruct the progressive trend. For this reason the possibility exists that these forces, for their part, provoke great disasters and even real social and national catastrophes during this time of enormous armament. For this reason the constant obligation of progressive people and forces in the world is and will be to prevent them from achieving their aims because these aims do not suit the needs and interests of the working people and peoples.

New Social Efforts Are Necessary

[Question] It appears that the tasks facing us are multiplying both on the domestic and international planes.

[Answer] Our primary task, as the LCY, as a movement of socialist and self-managing direction, in the immediate future, in the coming years, is to develop maximum activity in solving these tasks of the further development of socialist self-management. The solution of these tasks involves many social problems, for it is necessary to put the workers class and the working people really fully, if one may say so, in a position to decide on and solve all problems pertaining to our social life.

It is not correct, as is sometimes heard, that the organized social forces have no clarity in their goals. We have a full clarity of goals. What is necessary is full work and an optimistic involvement in all areas. We have enormous material and social forces. To mobilize them is the task of a collective act. In this connection there is no reason or place for pessimism. Thus, we will reach a position in which we as a society will continue to develop all our potentials on a higher level. For we really want socialism, which will also make possible the growth of social wealth and an increasingly successful satisfaction of manifold human needs. Our goal cannot be, as it has not been so far, to create a society of "equals in poverty," both in the material as well as in the cultural sense.

It is necessary to stress this because we must not allow the enemies of socialist nonaligned Yugoslavia to interpret the strategic social goals of our revolution in a distorted way and use and abuse the struggle to overcome the current difficulties for their destructive, anticommunist, antisocialist, and anti-Yugoslav goals. We frequently cite the LCY program and we say that nothing is so sacred that it could not be replaced by something even more progressive and humane. However, this cannot mean that our revolution would allow its enemies to pull our society backward, toward a liquidation of social ownership in our country, toward restoring capitalism and its political institutions, just as we must not and will not allow a dominance of bureaucratic statism and similar directions of development. To advance toward an increasingly modern and humane situation under our conditions means to go along the road of the further development of socialist democracy on the bases of promoting socialist self-management.

This is why, precisely now and together with general work on implementing the policy of economic stabilization, we must be resolute in our public political struggle and in the struggle against the enemies of Socialist Yugoslavia who are making persistent efforts from outside to create difficulties for us or to win for themselves an opportunity in the country for their own work in our social scene.

ASSEMBLY BODY REVIEWS MARKET SUPPLY SITUATION

AU201617 Belgrade Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1300 GMT 20 Apr 83

[Summary] At its session today, the Committee for Markets and Prices of the SFRY Assembly Chamber of Republics and Provinces noted that the market supply of commodities of special consumer importance is still unsatisfactory although it has considerably improved. Bozidar Veljkovic reports:

Three members of the Federal Executive Council, Dimitrije Tasic, Luka Reljic, and Djordje Jakovljevic, attended the session of the committee. The committee concluded that the market supply of commodities in short supply has not sufficiently improved, that supplies in the unified Yugoslav market are still uneven and that, at present, it is mainly mementary difficulties that are being solved whereas little has been done to find permanent solutions. As regards individual commodities, the situation is as follows: Contracts for imports of edible oil have been concluded for the entire year and oil refineries are working at full capacity; imports of 109,000 of the 170,000 tons of sugar needed for the year have been ensured; imports of flour are lagging but, according to the Federal Executive Council, the remaining problems will be solved and a regular supply ensured; the detergent producers have been most active in obtaining the necessary raw materials and they claim that this year they will increase their deliveries of detergents to the market by 18 percent compared with last year; the worst situation is in the supply of medicines, artificial fertilizers, and plant protection means, and efforts continue to upgrade the operational capability of banks in order to use the foreign exchange funds that have already been allocated for the supply of these goods; the situation is unsatisfactory in the supply of milk and meat, and no quick solution can be expected in the supply of meat because of impoverished livesock herds, whereas milk and meat are imported.

It was also reported at the session that the sowing plans for sugar beets, sunflower, and rapeseed have not been fulfilled and that the problems in the supply of sugar and edible oil will probably continue next year.